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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1873. NO. 59.

FIRST EDITION.

CUBA.

RECRUITING FOR THE NAVY.

Offices Opened Throughout the Country.

Secretary Robeson at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Latest Statements by the Administration.

Report of the Captain of the Tornado.

Arrival of the Virginius at Havana.

New York.

REPORT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE TORNADO.

NEW YORK, November 18.—Castello, the Commander of the Tornado, in his report of the chase and capture of the Virginius, says: "The enthusiasm of the crew simply baffles description when success crowned our efforts. The prisoners were treated with such consideration as their character deserved and the necessity of their safe-keeping demanded. In addition to the severe lesson given to the enemies of Spain the capture has made the inhabitants of Santiago delirious with enthusiasm.

RECRUITING FOR THE NAVY.

A Washington special says the Navy Department has ordered the recruiting offices opened throughout the country, and the navy to be recruited to the utmost capacity allowed by law.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD—ADDITIONAL FORCE—SECRETARY ROBESON PERSONALLY SUPERINTENDING.

There are at present 2,347 men employed in the various departments of the Navy Yard, and it is probable that orders will be given for the employment of a thousand more. Secretary Robeson arrived at the yard at one o'clock, accompanied by Mr. Hanscome, Chief of the Bureau of Construction at Washington. The Secretary came from Washington for the express purpose of inspecting the progress of the work of fitting out vessels of war. Hanscome, in conversation, said that within three weeks we shall have from fifteen to eighteen vessels of war ready for Cuban waters. Secretary Robeson stated that he was determined to remove all obstructions and place the navy on a secure footing, ready at all times for peace or war.

Recruiting for the navy is going on briskly here.

The Charity Dramatic Association will give a performance at the Academy of Music on December 20th, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the victims of the Virginius massacre.

Capt. Hanscome, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, informed Secretary Robeson to-day that the Dictator, now at New London, will be ready for sea in ten days. This Secretary will order her into commission at once. The Secretary said to a *Tribune* reporter during an interview, "We want, to secure peace by being prepared for war." He also said he believed the exigencies of the case warranted the expedition that was being observed in the fitting out of the navy. The Secretary has deemed it expedient to visit several navy yards for the purpose of collecting material for a very exhaustive report to accompany the President's annual message to Congress. The Juniata was somewhat delayed in taking in her powder by the storm. She is now on her way to join the North Atlantic squadron.

WHAT THE LIBERAL REPUBLICANS SAY.

The Liberal Republican General Committee this evening adopted resolutions to the effect that the Cubans are entitled to immediate recognition by our government; that all nations should interpose to arrest Spanish atrocities in Cuba; and that if Spain fails to make proper amends, she must alone will restrain the United States from seizing Spanish citizens wherever found, and holding them till justice is done.

RIFLES FOR SPAIN.

This afternoon the Havana mail steamer Wilmington took out fourteen large cases, containing several hundred Remington rifles, for the Spanish government. She also took out a large quantity of provisions.

SUMNER'S LETTER TO THE CUBAN MEETING.

The *Tribune* of to-morrow publishes the following letter of Senator Sumner, which was to have been read at the Cuban indignation meeting last night, but which the committee state was received too late:

"BOSTON, November 18.

"GENTLEMEN: It is not in my power to be with you at your meeting to ask for justice in Cuba. Allow me to add that longing for immediate emancipation in this neighboring island, where slavery still shows its infamous front, and always insisting that delay is contrary to justice, I do not think it practicable at this moment, on existing evidence, to determine all our duties in the recent case where civilization has received a shock. It is very easy to see that the indignation at the dreadful butchery inconsistent with the spirit of the age, but, unhappily aroused by an illicit filibustering expedition from our own shores kindred to that of the Alabama, for which England has been justly condemned in damages, can make us forget that we are dealing with a Spanish nation struggling under terrible difficulties to become a sister Republic, and therefore deserving from us at present forbearance and candor. Nor can we forget the noble President whose eloquent voice, pleading for humanity and invoking our example, has so often charmed the world. The Spanish republic and Emilo Castelar do not deserve a menace of war from us. If watchwords are needed now let them be immediate Emancipation and Justice in Cuba; Success to the Spanish Republic; Honor and Gratitude to Emilo Castelar, and Peace between our Two Nations. Bearing these in mind, there will be no occasion for the belligerent preparations of the last few days, adding to our present burdensome expenditures several millions of dollars, and creating a war fever to interfere with the general health of the political body. I am, gentlemen,

Your faithful servant,

(Signed) CHARLES SUMNER."

Washington.

THE PRESIDENT AGAIN INTERVIEWED.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—The *Chronicle*, in its account of an interview with the President by one of its editors, says that he stated that by the time Congress assembled it was hoped that a definite result would be reached, when the complete correspondence would be made public. He confidently anticipated a peaceful and satisfactory settlement of the Cuba troubles, but thought best, however, to be prepared to protect the American flag and citizens at all hazards, and if war becomes necessary the United States would be found better prepared than people supposed, having a large body of well disciplined men ready to be called into service with necessary arms and ammunition.

THE COLORED CITIZENS

of the District of Columbia will hold a mass meeting on Thanksgiving evening and sympathize with Cuba. Fred. Douglass will be one of the speakers.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Robeson, who is now in New York, has summoned the Chief Clerk of the Navy Department to that city in connection with the preparation of vessels for Cuba.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 18.—The United States steamer Worcester, the flag ship of the North Atlantic squadron, passed out this morning for Santiago de Cuba.

NAVY DEPOT AT SANTIAGO.

Key West is to be made a grand depot of supplies for the North Atlantic fleet.

SPAIN WOULD BE FRIENDLY.

Information received from Madrid shows that the Spanish Government is in earnest in its professions of friendship for the United States and expresses anxiety to do everything in its power not only to preserve, but to strengthen the peaceful relations now existing between the two countries. Apart from commercial relations, Spain desires the moral support of the United States in its effort to permanently establish a republican government in that country, and hence the report received here gains credit, that orders have been issued by the Spanish Admiralty to the Spanish naval officers in the West Indies to observe the utmost caution in their movements towards vessels carrying the United States flag and to do no act that would have the effect of adding to the present excitement in the United States, growing out of the late unhappy occurrances at Santiago de Cuba.

Titusville, Pa.

TITUSVILLE, PA., November 18.—A full regiment of one thousand men was tendered to the President to-day by this place in the Cuban cause.

Havana.

FATE OF THE REMAINDER OF THE VIRGINIUS CREW.

HAVANA, November 18.—Of the members of the crew of the Virginius not shot at Santiago de Cuba, four were condemned to the chain-gang for life, three to eight years' imprisonment, eight to four years' imprisonment, and three were set at liberty.

ARRIVAL OF THE VIRGINIUS.

HAVANA, November 18.—The steamer Virginius arrived here this afternoon. She entered the harbor with the Spanish colors at her masthead. A procession was formed, consisting of the Isabella La Catolica and another man-of-war in the advance, the Virginius following and her captor, the gunboat Tornado, bringing up the rear. In this order they passed up the harbor, the shores of which were lined with crowds of citizens. There was some cheering along the lines of spectators as the Tornado passed.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

THE GOVERNMENT WILLING TO SETTLE THE VIRGINIUS MATTER.

MADRID, November 18. The Spanish Cabinet are unanimously in favor of the satisfactory and honorable settlement of the Virginius difficulty, but regard the maintenance of the integrity of Spanish territory essential.

VERY RASH ADVICE.

MADRID, November 18.—The *Diaras Espanale*, the organ of the Alphonsists and hostile to the present ministry, advised the government to send General Sickles his passports.

England.

ADVICE FROM THE "TELEGRAPH."

The *Daily Telegraph* this morning has another article on the Virginius affair. It says: "Considerations of policy and humanity would lead England to view favorably the annexation of Cuba to the United States, and that the American government will await the reassembling of Congress before taking action is an evidence that its policy will not be governed by popular clamor. We do not despair of a peaceful solution of the question. In view of the difficulty the United States would experience in retaining possession of Cuba if annexed, we would advise the government of that country to acknowledge the belligerency of the insurgents, and ultimately guarantee the independence of the Island, asking in return the abolition of slavery."

FROM THE "DAILY NEWS."

LONDON, November 19.—The *Daily News* expresses the hope that the British and American governments will act together in the settlement of the Virginius affair in Spain.

Gold to the amount of $500,000 was bought in open market yesterday for shipment to New York.

MILL BURNED AT MANCHESTER.

LONDON, November 18.—A cotton mill near Manchester was burned to-day. Loss $500,000.

BULLION FOR NEW YORK.

LONDON, November 18.—Fifty thousand pounds in bullion were shipped from Southampton to New York to-day.

PEACE IN ARABIA.

LONDON, November 18.—A dispatch from Aden says the Turkish government has withdrawn its troops from the scene of the recent conflict in Arabia, and peace has been restored.

France.

THE ASSEMBLY—THE RIGHT PROPOSE INDEFINITE PROLONGATION—STORMY DEBATE.

VERSAILLES, November 18.—In the Assembly to-day General Changarnier presented a motion agreed upon by the Right for the unconditional prolongation of President MacMahon's powers. A long and stormy debate followed. M. Laboulaye, reporter of the Committee on Prolongation, announced that it was impossible for the government and the committee to come to terms. M. Bertauld, one of the leaders of the Left Centre, and M. Pras, of Paris, a Bonapartist, made strong attacks on the Duke de Broglie, and called on him to leave the ministry. M. Jules Simon declared the unconditional prolongation of power equivalent to a personal government. He warned the Assembly that MacMahon would constantly be able by messages like that of yesterday to bring undue influence to bear on its deliberations. He demanded the definitive establishment of the Republic. M. Ernoul, Minister of Justice, spoke in defense of President MacMahon'and his administration. The debate was adjourned without a division.

PLOT FOR ESTABLISHING THE COMMUNE IN LYONS.

PARIS, November 18.—The *Patrie* reports that a plot for the establishment of the Commune in Lyons has been discovered and several arrests made.

THE BAZAINE COURT MARTIAL.

VERSAILLES, November 18.—At the Bazaine trial to-day, General Bourbaki testified that he undertook the mission to the Empress Eugenie, in the belief that it was the only means of saving the army at Metz.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, November 18.—Steamships Samaritan, from Montreal, and Trojan, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, November 18, 5 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝@92⅞; for account, 92⅝@92¾. American securities—5-20s of '65, 93; do '67, 95½; 10-40's, 91¾; new 5's, 91½; Erie, 64⅞.

Refined petroleum 12⅞@13d.

PARIS, November 18.—Rentes 57 francs 50 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, November 18.—Cotton easier at 8¾d 8⅞d; sales 10,000 bales; American 3,400 bales; speculation and export, 2,000. Breadstuff's quiet. California white wheat averages 12s 11d a 13s 2d; red western spring 11s 6d a 12s 6d. Corn 24s. Flour 27s 26d. Cheese 66s. Cumberland middles 48s. Linseed oil 32s 3d.

ANTWERP, November 18.—Refined petroleum 25 francs.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Meeting of the Washington County Medical Society.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., November 18, 1873.

The Washington County Medical Association held its regular meeting to-day in the Court House. The weather being very inclement, the attendance was unusually small. No business of particular public interest was transacted.

CRIMES.

Stabbed by His Mistress.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GALLIPOLIS, O., November 18, 1873.

At a bagnio on Pearl street, last night, Frank Short was stabbed in the right arm and spine with a dirk knife in the hands of his mistress, Mahala Runnels. Cause, jealousy.

The Portland Outrage.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PORTLAND, IND., November 18, 1873.

Wm. Huey, so shamefully outraged a few days since, is still on the way to recovery. He has been removed to the residence of his betrothed, who is taking excellent care of him, and expresses a determination to marry him when he gets well. There is no certain clue as yet to the perpetrator of the outrage, but one man is now at large on bail who will be tried next Monday as accessory. There is not much of a case against him.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Hon. W. P. Mellon, who was special agent of the Treasury under Secretary Chase, died on Monday at the residence of his brother-in-law in Cincinnati.

Outstanding legal tenders amount to $362,575,611.

The schooner J. G. McGrath, with a cargo of coal from Cleveland, for Toronto, is reported ashore on Long Point.

Information has been received at the Department of Justice of the Canadian Dominion, that a true bill for murder has been found by the Grand Jury of Manitoba against Riel and Lepine.

A furious snow storm prevailed at Toronto yesterday. The roads are all blocked and the storm is still raging. Twelve loaded canal boats sunk at the wharves in that city during the storm.

Careful compilations show that there will be seven and a half million feet of white pine taken from the Ottawa lumbering district this season, against twelve millions and a half last year. There will be at least two and a quarter million feet of red pine. Wages are reduced five to seven dollars per month from last year's wages, and provisions are cheaper.

John B. Clough has been appointed United States District Attorney for Memphis, vice Canning Smith, deceased.

The Grand Encampment of I. O. O. F. of Indiana convened at Indianapolis yesterday morning.

The Union printers in New Albany, Ind., are on a strike, and the proprietors, determined to run their affairs outside, are sending out for non-union printers.

The trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad have advertised for proposals to excavate a tunnel four thousand feet long through King's Mountain, Lincoln county, Kentucky, by the Burnside military route. The Newport and Cincinnati Railroad Company have offered the trustees the use of their bridge across the Ohio, and the proposition is under consideration.

The steamer Caledonia, from Glasgow, arrived at New York yesterday.

Sixty cases of small-pox was reported in Cleveland yesterday.

Rodenfels, Seymour & Co., extensive flour mill operators, running one mill at Groveport, Ohio, and the Chancy mill, near Winchester, made an assignment to James M. Montgomery Monday evening. The assignee gave bonds in the sum of $75,000. The assets are supposed to be from $65,000 to $75,000; liabilities not known.

Mrs. Edwin M. Stanton, widow of the late Secretary of War, died yesterday at Chestnut hill, near Philadelphia.

The United States steamer Ada, supposed to be lost on Lake Ontario, is safe.

The Allen-Hogan prize fight came off yesterday at Pacific City, seventeen miles south of Council Bluffs. But three rounds were fought, the spectators breaking into the ring claiming two "fouls" by Allen. The referee decided the fight a draw. The Sheriff of the county tried to arrest Allen, but served his papers on the wrong man.

Two vessels went ashore at Halifax during the hurricane yesterday.

Rising Sun Flour

Still selling at old prices.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Cabinet Meeting Yesterday.

Discussion of the Cuban Question.

Disposition and Ability of Spain to Settle the Difficulty.

Machinists for the Navy.

Necessary Qualifications for the Position.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 18, 1873.

The session of the Cabinet was unusually protracted to-day, the Cuban question consuming most of the time. Later official advices only add to the aggravated character of the insult to our flag and the atrocities perpetrated by the Spanish authorities. Before Congress meets, the President will be in possession of every important fact connected with the affair, so that he will be able to supply that body with all the information it may need. Congress, on the other hand, will assemble fresh from the people, and their action, therefore, will reflect the views of every part of the country. The government, however, will not, in the meantime, relax its efforts, but prosecute vigorously the naval preparations being made to meet any contingency that might arise. The Secretary of the Navy and officers of the more important bureaus of the Department are still absent making a thorough inspection of the Northern navy yards.

Attitude of the Spanish Government.

The dispatch from Madrid, that the Spanish Cabinet are in favor of a satisfactory settlement of the present complications, but will maintain the integrity of Spanish territory, is interpreted in official circles as evasive and indicating an embarrassment on the part of the present government of Spain which will render it impossible to come to a settlement. The demands of our government are made and no satisfactory reply given. The whole course of our relations with Spain shows a deep hostility towards the United States, and it is believed here that should the Castelar government undertake to carry out their promises, they would be hurled from power. This places the entire subject in a still more difficult light. It is not believed here that Spain could enforce any of its promises with regard to Cuba, so that it will be likely, after all, to rest with the United States as to the course to be pursued.

Case of Jay Cooke & Co.

Having failed to have a hearing of the bankrupt case of Jay Cooke in the courts here, a movement has been started to have it tried in New York.

Machinists Wanted for the Navy.

The Navy Department having called for machinists to serve on men-of-war, has established rendezvous at Cleveland and Buffalo. The pay will be $61 50, and the duty will be to serve on the watches under the supervision of the engineers. The rank is that of petty officers. In addition to this pay a knowledge how to read and write and to work in the four rules of arithmetic. The experience required is to have served on a river or seagoing steamer.

The War Cloud—The Sequel of Past Concessions in the Interest of Cuba—The President Submits to His Cabinet a Withdraw His Vessels Preparing for Sea—A Comparison of Navies—The New Rear Admiral of the North Atlantic Squadron—Congress to Define the Line of Action—The Postmaster General Mounts a New Hobby—Postal Savings' Banks—Their History in England.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 17, 1873.

The policy of forbearance has at last ceased to be tolerable. Diplomacy, such as it has been, has reached its natural sequel with respect to Cuba and the President's action has trusted the Spanish business to his Secretary. has at last taken the matter into his own hands. This is a sufficient guaranty of the future honor of the country. It is to be hoped that the people in these eventful moments of the long protracted Cuban controversy, which has more than once tried their patience almost beyond endurance, will rise superior to the excess of excitement which must naturally follow their long pent-up indignation for past insults.

The feeling in official quarters is united on the subject of national duty on the grave question now pending between the United States and Spain. Congress in its act of 1868 has crippled the Executive in taking decisive measures at once so that the country will be compelled to await the action of the legislative branch of the government before anything can be done. In the meantime the President has given orders to have the navy equipped and in readiness to act and to place the defenses on the Gulf Coast in order. The greatest activity prevails in the shipyards and arsenals of the government and sailors are being enlisted to the full number allowed by law. Vessels are being dispatched to Cuban waters to await the action of the government. Fourteen vessels have already been ordered to be prepared for sea at once, the following is the list of the advance squadron:

First Rates—Colorado, screw, 45 guns; Franklin, screw, 39 guns, and Minnesota, screw, 45 guns.

Second Rates—Tennessee, screw, 23 guns; Brooklyn, screw, 22 guns; Worcester, screw, 15 guns; Powhattan, paddle, 7 guns; Plymouth, screw, 12 guns; Canandaigua, screw, 10 guns; Monongahela, screw, 11 guns.

Third Rates—Juniata, screw, 8 guns; Ossipee, screw, 8 guns; Kansas, screw, 3 guns; Shawmut, screw, 3 guns.

These vessels carry an aggregate of 261 guns.

Mucfi has been said of late as to the rank of the Spanish navy, placing it second on the list. This statement is not verified by an examination of the official sources of information.

The official register of the United States navy January 1, 1873, shows as follows:

51 Iron-clads	127 guns.
67 Steamers	330 guns.
30 Sailing vessels	330 guns.
148 Vessels of all kinds	1,315 guns.

The Spanish navy, on her ironclads, carry a larger number of guns to a vessel. She has seven ironclads, carrying 126 guns, against 51 ironclads in our navy, carrying 127 guns. The Spanish guns, however, are of vastly inferior calibre, and the men are not only inefficient but poorly trained. The Colossus now at New London, carries 10 guns, which is the largest of our ironclad fleet. The largest vessels of the Spanish navy are the Numancia, 40 guns; Araplies, 34 guns, and Victoria, 24 guns. The monitors, however, have an advantage of being more manageable in action, and in the opinion of naval officers, will be able to cope successfully with vessels carrying much heavier armaments.

In 1870 the total of the Spanish navy footed up 73 screw steamers, including 7 iron clads, total 734 guns; 24 paddle wheel steamers, 127 guns, and 13 sailing vessels, 202 guns. The grand total is 110 vessels, 1,063 guns. The comparison, therefore, is this: the United States, 51 iron clads, 127 guns; Spain, 7 iron clads, 126 guns; the United States, 67 steamers, 858 guns; Spain, 66 steamers, 698 guns; the United States, 30 sailing vessels, 330 guns; Spain, 13 sailing vessels, 202 guns. Grand total—United States, 148 vessels, 1,315 guns; Spain, 110 vessels, 1,063 guns. In favor of the United States, 38 vessels, 252 guns. But there is another feature in the American navy which must not be overlooked, that is the torpedo equipment. Since the war constant experiments have been made in this now important branch of the naval service. A regular corps of officers and men have been specially detailed for this duty, and it has also received the attention of the highest in rank. Admiral Porter has invented a very successful torpedo apparatus which may be used on vessels when brought to close quarters and at the moment which usually decides the fate of a vessel. There is also a plan of torpedo boats which act independently and could be constructed in a short time. From all that can be learned at the Navy Department, and without any tendency to underrate our prospective enemy, the navy is in excellent condition to inaugurate hostilities against Spain if Congress authorizes the declaration of war.

Speaking on the subject of navies, Spain on the list, instead of being second, is low down. France, in 1871, had 62 ironclads, 672 guns; 264 steamers, screw, 1,547 guns; 62 steamers paddle, 154 guns, and 113 sailing vessels, 672 guns; total, 401 vessels, 3,045 guns. In 1872 Russia had 261 vessels, 1,585 guns, including 25 ironclads, 180 guns. In the same year Italy had 91 vessels, 798 guns; of this, 22 vessels, carrying 201 guns, were ironclads. The number of ironclads renders the Italian navy one of the most formidable in Europe.

What will be done when Congress comes together remains to be seen. The President will submit all the papers relating to the capture of the Virginius and execution of her crew. Since the dark hours of 1861, Congress has not been called upon to determine a question more grave. No one doubts the issue if it should be war. The next thirty days will be thick with events. The Kansas already on the way to Cuba under sealed orders as to particular destination, it is presumed, carries important instructions. Rear Admiral Gustavus Scott, who will sail to-morrow from Norfolk to take command of the North Atlantic squadron, is one of the ablest officers in the Navy and one universally admitted to be a wise selection for the important command of the fleet in West Indian waters. He entered the service in 1828, and has served 21 years and 10 months at sea, 12 years and 5 months on shore, and 10 years and 2 months unemployed. He has been in the service 44 years and 5 months. He is a native of Virginia, and within the present year was advanced from the grade of Commodore to Rear Admiral. His latest service as Commodore was commanding the naval station at League Island.

Turning from the complications with Spain, among the prominent subjects which will be brought to the attention of Congress will be the establishment of Postal Savings banks. The Postmaster General for some time past has had this matter under consideration. He has gone through the Library of the United States and studied the question thoroughly, and is now writing it up.

Postal Savings banks, for the industrial classes, are good institutions in a country where the government takes care of the people, but in one where the people take care of the government the case appears in quite a different light. In England these banks have turned out successfully. Savings banks were first started, as far as is known, in England. In 1799 Rev. Joseph Smith of Wendover, circulated a proposition among his poor parishioners that he would receive their spare sums during the summer and would return them at Christmas with one third more as a reward. The kind hearted preacher was ruined by the transaction. The first real savings bank was established in Tottenham, Middlesex, in 1804, by a number of benevolent persons, and received the name of the Charitable Bank. Parliament now took the question up and granted a liberal interest to the trustees. This course entailed a loss or about $22,000,000 from 1804 to 1861 on the National Exchequer. From 1817 to 1841 alone the loss amounted to $10,000,000, incurred on account of the rate of interest allowed by the government being greater than that they received in return from the securities in which the deposits were invested. Before 1841 the law gave the depositor a remedy against the trustee. In that year the trustees were relieved from all liability, except where it was voluntarily assumed. This unwise provision gave rise to a succession of frauds in which some $300,000 were swallowed up. The English experience, from the beginning, in regard to savings banks is that they have most suffered from frauds, and have thus given rise to a feeling of insecurity on the part of those who would naturally have dealings with them. This first gave rise to the project to have the government become the custodian of the savings of the people. This, however, went through a long stage of parliamentary discussion before it was ripe for final action.

In 1807 a Mr. Whetbread introduced a bill into Parliament, to make money order offices at post offices available for the collection of sums from all parts of the United Kingdom, and requiring their transmission to a Central bank in London. At that time, however, the money order office was not so efficient as now and the bill was withdrawn. In 1860 a Mr. Sykes, of Huddersfield, demonstrated to Mr. Gladstone, the advantages of a system similar to that of England up more than a half century before. His proposition was to establish a Savings bank at every money order office in the United Kingdom, and each postmaster was to be authorized to receive deposits, all to have connection with the Central bank in London. In 1861 a bill to grant additional facilities for the deposit of small savings at interest with the security of government for the due repayment thereof became a law. The first bank was established September 16, 1861. In 1863 nearly all of the 2,879 money order offices of the United Kingdom had a post office Savings bank. There are now five in Edinburgh, five in Glasgow, twelve in Dublin, ten in Liverpool, sixteen in Manchester, ten in Birmingham and seven in Bristol. The total deposits amounted to nearly $85,000,000, of which $16,000,000 remained in the banks. The deposits now run as high as $200,000 a week. The total amount deposited since the act went into effect in 1861 up to date is $85,000,000. The general form of opening transactions with these banks is thus given by Mr. Lewins, an English authority on the subject:

"On making the first deposit, an account book is presented to the depositor, in which is entered his name, address and occupation. The amount of each deposit is inserted and officially stamped by the clerk, who also makes a return to the Postmaster General, in London, at the close of each day's business. If such return is not made in ten days there is an inquiry. A depositor can withdraw his deposit at the nearest postoffice by complying with certain forms. It is certain that the system has advantages. As a rule, the savings banks of the United States are honestly conducted, though cases are not wanting of wholesale robbery of the hard earned savings of the working class. The government would give a more satisfactory prospect of making all losses good, but there is one potent influence which will be opposed to the Postal Savings bank scheme, and that is the opinion that the government has already too much responsibility and there should be a cutting down instead of an increase of expenses. The government would have to offer better terms than private banks, and in the case of a experiment would be likely to be a drain upon the treasury. DEB. R. K.

LOCK HAVEN.

New President of City Council—Purchase of Steam Fire Engine—Allegheny Clergyman Called.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOCK HAVEN, November 18, 1873.

At a meeting of the City Council last night, James S. Robinson, the President, resigned, and Wm. H. Brown was elected.

The city has bought a new second-class steam fire engine for fifty-five hundred dollars.

Rev. C. H. Barto, of Allegheny city, has accepted a call from the Baptist church of this city and will begin his pastorate December first at a salary of one thousand dollars.

MARIETTA, OHIO.

Accidental Shooting—Court Week—Financial Condition.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MARIETTA, O., November 18, 1873.

Last Saturday a young man named Long, residing in Adams township, accidentally shot himself while hunting. The Court of Common Pleas commenced its session to-day. The financial status of the country has greatly affected all kinds of business here.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 19, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Middle States, southwesterly and northwesterly winds, low temperature and clearing weather.

For the Northwest and Upper Lakes and thence southward to Missouri and Kentucky northwesterly winds, occasional light snow in the latter State, clearing weather and very low temperature. For Tennessee and the Gulf States northwesterly winds, low temperature, clearing and clear weather. For the South Atlantic States, northwesterly winds, falling temperature and partly cloudy weather. For the Lower Lakes, northwesterly winds, occasional snow and cloudy weather, clearing by the afternoon, with falling temperature.

Midnight Bulletin.

PITTSBURGH, November 18—10:28 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind	Weather.
Cairo	28	N. W.	Lt. snow.
Cincinnati, O	34	N. W.	Lt. snow.
Davenport, Iowa	15	N. W.	Threat'ng.
Keokuk, Iowa	25	W.	Threat'ng.
Leavenworth	21	N.	Clear.
Louisville, Ky	32	N. W.	Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn	43	N. W.	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn	34	N. W.	Lt. snow.
New Orleans, La	52	N.	Clear.
Omaha, Neb	18	N. W.	Fair.
Pittsburgh, Pa	35	W.	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo	29	N. W.	Threat'ng.
Vicksburg	40	N. W.	Cloudy.
Indianapolis, Ind	27	N. W.	Cloudy.
La Crosse	19	N.	Clear.
Yankton	16	N. W.	Fair.
St. Paul	7	N. W.	Clear.
Galveston	59	N. W.	Clear.

FIRE RECORD.

Loss of a Planing Mill.

NEW YORK, NOV. 18—Burdick's planing mill, on West Twenty-fifth street, was burned last night. The loss is thirty thousand dollars, partly insured.

Singular Superstition.

(From the Hanover (Pa.) Spectator.)

We have just learned of a most remarkable case of superstition, which is almost beyond belief in this day of enlightenment and civilization, and worthy the "dark days" of the Middle Ages. It seems that recently a family of the name of Kaltrider, residing near Jacobs' Church, in the vicinity of Jefferson, in Codorus township, have been sorely afflicted and distressed by sickness, three of its members, the father, mother and a son having died with the typhoid fever within a few days of each other, and three others of the family lying very ill with the same disease. By some means or other the rest of the family became impressed with the startling and superstitious belief or idea that if the shroud around the corps of one of the recently interred members was sticking in the mouth of the corpse, the rest of those ill would soon die unless the remains were exhumed and the part of the shroud removed from the mouth. Accordingly, on Wednesday of last week, they repaired to the burial ground in which the remains were interred, and the body of the son taken up. Upon opening the coffin it was discovered that no part of the shroud adhered to the mouth or the corpse, and their superstitious fears being removed, the remains were again lowered into the grave and the tomb sealed up. This is one of the most singular and remarkable cases of superstition that we have ever heard of, and notwithstanding we live in a Christian age and country, would seem to indicate that the *heathen* are not *all* confined to Asia and Africa. Some parts of York county are extremely benighted, and would afford a good field for missionary labor.

Important Notice.

Business men should see advertisement of T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front, this page. TF

Rising Sun Flour

Still selling at old prices.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 18, 1873.

A DEFAULTER—GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES SWINDLED.

Edwin K. Winship, of No. 24 Broad street, with whose reputation rumor has been busy for some time, is at length announced a defaulter to the extent of four hundred thousand dollars. Winship was engaged in the purchase of claims of government employees at ten per cent. discount, and receiving deposits on which he paid three and a half per cent. a month. He continued to pay the interest, but when asked for the principal in the recent crisis, he failed to respond, and at the meeting of the creditors informed them by letter that he was a hopeless bankrupt. Winship had a home on Staten Island and lodgings in this city, but is now supposed to have left the country entirely.

PACIFIC MAIL.

A special statement of the condition of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, made to the new Board of Directors, shows the receipts from May 1st to October 1st, 1873, to be $3,012,500, and the expenditures $2,950,555, leaving a balance of nearly $62,000 as the earnings in five months. In this exhibit it is understood that no allowance is made for insurance or wear and tear. It is said that the recent investigation into the disposition of the millions earned annually by the company showed fraud, corruption and mismanagement, and the necessity for a reorganization of the concern.

THE ASSOCIATED BANKS

hold $27,725,000 of legal tenders, a decrease of $655,000 since yesterday.

ANOTHER STOKES JUROR.

Robert Porter, a juror in the Stokes case, was arrested this morning for bribery, an indictment having been found by the Grand Jury against him.

Porter, the Stokes juror, arrested this morning, was held to bail in $6,000. Hunt, the officer who had charge of him, has been committed in default of $2,000.

CENTRE, THE EIGHTH JUROR,

will be arraigned on the charge of bribery.

METHODIST MISSIONARY APPROPRIATIONS.

The total appropriations made by the Methodist Episcopal General Missionary Committee for the year amount to $842,150 against $680,000 last year.

CLEARING HOUSE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The *Post* says that it is now accepted as a fact that several banks, including the largest one, not only in this city but of the entire national banks of the country, will oppose the report of the Clearing House Committee of Nine and its conclusions, if necessary to the extent of the law.

THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK,

corner of Broadway and Dey street, has lost heavily on loans to one of its customers, but not enough to affect its solvency.

THE TWEED CASE.

The testimony in the Tweed case being concluded yesterday, Mr. John Graham began the argument for the defense to-day. At the conclusion of Mr. Graham's argument, the Court took a recess, after which Mr. Tremaine commenced his address for the prosecution.

At the conclusion of Tremaine's speech Judge Davis delivered his charge, and the jury retired at nine o'clock, but up to this time (2 A. M.) no verdict has been rendered.

FROM THE STOCK EXCHANGE COMMITTEE.

Telegraph reports from New England and the interior of this State represent the storm which prevailed last night to be the most severe for years.

Navigation Closed on Lachine Canal.

MONTREAL, November 18.—The through traffic on the Lachine canal is completely blockaded by an ice jam above St. Gabriel Locks. Among the steamers now fast in the ice are the propellers Alma, Munroe, Calabria, Armenia, City of Ottawa, Corinthian, the J. B. A., Mark Twain, Columbia, Shickaluna, Bruna and Prussia. The ice in front of the Alma and Munroe is packed many feet thick and, it is believed, reaches to the bottom of the canal. So early and severe a snap has not been experienced for years. The loss to shippers and forwarders, if the boats are obliged to remain where they are, will be great.

STATE NEWS.

A Howard Relief Association, for the relief of the poor of the city during the present winter, has been organized by the Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Mary Inness Jones, of Easton, after having been out riding on Thursday afternoon, repaired to her residence and soon after was found dead.

The three feet gange railroad between Montrose and Tunkhannock will be completed by the first of December.

The cost of Altoona's new water works was over $300,000. The capacity of the reservoir is 3,000,000 gallons of water.

E. L. Raber, formerly of the York *Daily*, is a member of the Iowa Constitutional Convention.

At the Berks county criminal court last week ninety-nine true bills were found and twenty-three ignored.

Lectures are being arranged in Pottsville for the benefit of the poor.

The oldest man in Union county is Jacob Baird, whose age is ninety-three.

John M. Doyle, who lived in Easton last spring with his wife, a beautiful and accomplished lady, killed her at Montreal recently, and then ended his own life. They had been out walking, and suddenly he pushed her from his side and sent a bullet through her brain. Having accomplished his purpose, he shot himself in the ear, jealousy actuated him to the perpetration of the deed.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Lancaster county Teachers' Institute Saturday was one "that the use of tobacco is not only a filthy practice, but impairs health; hence every teacher should lend his aid to discontinue it."

The Philadelphia *North American* accounts for the short life of military organizations in that city by saying that all the company officers want to command regiments, and all privates desire to be capts ins and lieutenants.

The Philadelphia House of Correction, now in course of construction, will be ready for occupancy by the first of January. This will take five hundred able-bodied paupers from the almshouse and compel them to earn their living.

Half a million dollars

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1873.

COMPLETE official returns of the late election in Kansas show a straight Republican majority of 10 on joint ballot; but as most of those elected on the Farmers' ticket are Republicans, the real majority is much larger.

THE New York *Tribune* prints the views of a number of prominent public men concerning the Cuban question. These are nearly all pronounced against any recognition of belligerency. Ex-President WOOLSEY concurs in this opinion, as do other eminent authorities on international law.

"IN FEW THINGS," observes an Eastern paper, "are American journals more thoroughly distinctive than in their humor." This is only partly true. We know of a paper printed not a thousand miles away from here, which is more thoroughly distinctive in nothing than in its entire lack of this humanizing and fragrant element.

THE communication concerning the panic, printed in another column, is from the pen of an intelligent and experienced manufacturer. He gives a hopeful view of the situation, and predicts an early restoration of confidence and a gradual resumption of business in every department. We can indorse his views throughout, except in this: that we do not regard a free banking law as a remedy for panics.

ACCORDING to the New York papers, the recent report on the proposed reforms in the conduct of the business of the National banks of that city—a liberal synopsis of which was published in the COMMERCIAL at the time—is not meeting with general favor even among the institutions for the especial benefit of which it is intended. Serious differences of opinion as to the adoption of the report exist.

IT IS seldom that proof follows so closely or conclusively on the heels of assertion, as lately in the case of the Chicago *Tribune*, which, after remarking that "puffing and blowing of one's own trumpet is the recognized work of second-rate journalism," proceeds, with the utmost gravity, to declare that the question whether the New York *Herald* or itself "is entitled to precedence in the journalism of this country, is an open one."

LET all currency inflationists, in and out of Congress, remember that if they should succeed in the object which they have in view, it could only make a temporary inflation of prices, with another term of wild speculation, to be followed, and the next time very quickly, by another crisis worse than this, while then the process of charge to the better way would be of longer and greater suffering than has befallen us this time, if this be allowed to work itself out without any harmful tinkering.

SOMEBODY sends us a copy of the Iowa *State Journal*, containing a communication recommending, as a means of preventing the accumulation of large fortunes, the re-enactment of the income tax, graduated from one-fourth of one per cent. on incomes of $1,000 and under, to five per cent. on incomes between $500,000 and $1,000,000, and confiscation on all incomes beyond a million. He must be a bold man who proposes to reinstate the income tax; and he must be partially blind who cannot see that, if reinstated as proposed, it would not war half so fiercely against the large fortunes as the large fortunes would war against it. In the end, in such a conflict, the tax would go to the wall.

"THESE are they who have come up out of great tribulation." The official returns for the present year of taxable property of whites and blacks, qualified voters, in Kentucky, shows the total valuation of that of the latter to be $3,669,040 00, and that of the former to be $403,206,567. There are 344,191 qualified white voters in the State, and 41,125 blacks, which gives between eighty and ninety dollars on every colored voter, and about a hundred and sixty to every white voter. When the immeasureable distance in the start of the two races in Freedom, is considered, and the vast difference in the character of their present surroundings and opportunities is taken into proper account, the comparison is not calculated to mantle the cheeks of the Bourbons of Kentucky with any flush of pride.

A CONVENTION of the general railroad managers of the country will be held in Chicago to-day, chiefly for the purpose of arranging a plan for the abolition of the commission system of selling tickets. The principal newspapers of the country have repeatedly called attention to the abuses of this system; and have pointed out that, if no tickets were sold except through the regular salaried agents of the companies, these latter could afford to give the public the benefit of the commission which now goes into the pockets of these outside parties. The managers, now convinced of the necessity of this, have lately taken decisive steps for abolishing the commission business, and the meeting of to-day is for the purpose of perfecting arrangements to that end.

THE series of steamboat tests and experiments to be instituted here by the Commissoners appointed for that purpose, will commence to-day. The recent experiments at Sandy Hook are said to have convinced the Inspector General of steamboats that boilers burst oftener from lack of water rather than by overpressure of steam. Red-hot boilers may be burst at very low pressure. One of the boilers experimented upon at the Hook successfully stood the test of a hydrostatic pressure of 180 pounds and a steam pressure of 150 pounds when properly filled with water, but when it contained only half the proper quantity it burst at a pressure of only 60 pounds. The commissioners are at present inclined to believe that, with plenty of water in the boiler and a reasonable degree of attention on the part of the engineer, there is no danger of an explosion, but that, with an insufficient quantity of water, explosions will occur in spite of all precautions.

THE science of pisciculture, in its relation to the important question of food supply, is attracting the attention of several of the European governments. Our own government, also, has during the past season taken active steps toward the furtherance of its interests. What has been done for the promotion of salmon culture is worthy of especial note. The whole number of eggs taken in the spawn was a little less than two millions; of these, about one million reached their destination; more than one-quarter of the whole amount taken proving worthless before being shipped, and less than one-quarter spoiling on the way. These have been deposited in depopulated streams of the several States, as well as, in some cases, in streams to which this fish has not been heretofore indigenous, for experiment. New Hampshire confines hers to Lake Champlain, and Utah to Great Salt Lake. It is affirmed that the flesh of the salmon possesses finer properties than that of any other fish, in the way of restoring the wasted forces and energies of the human brain. Hence it is to be hoped that the pending experiments for its propagation may everywhere, but particularly in Bourbon localities, be crowned with complete success.

THE prominent papers and politicians of New York united in urging upon the people of that State, at the late election, the necessity of so amending their Constitution that judges should hereafter be appointed by the Governor, and not be elected by the people, as heretofore. The Governor, it was argued, was sure to make good appointments, and the people could not be trusted or expected to do so. Well, in the State of Delaware, an old-time Democratic State, the Governor has the appointing power, and the people have no say in the choice of judges. There, if anywhere, we must look for the working of this improved system; and a vacancy having lately happened in the chief justiceship of that State, the Governor, naturally, was expected to vindicate the wisdom and superiority of the appointing over the elective system. He had a wide range of selection, and *could* have chosen a good man if he wanted to; but he had a brother-in-law, one WILLARD SAULSBURY, who had disgraced the United States Senate by his dissolute habits, time and again, and him he appointed. It is presumable that WILLARD was once a lawyer; but his practice has been mainly at the bar of the liquor saloons. If he has learned any wisdom at that bar, it is the wisdom of BACCHUS and not of MINERVA. Without a single legal qualification for the office, this BARDOLPH is to be the Chief Justice of one of the original thirteen States! Why, BARNARD and CARDOZO are better than this creature, bad as they were, and if the people have made some mistakes in choosing Judges, most certainly they never made such a mistake as the appointment of SAULSBURY.

THE statistics of the foreign commerce of New York for the month of October have just been published by the papers of that city. The exhibit is full of interest. The total imports, exclusive of specie, show a further decline, as compared with last year, of nearly four millions of dollars, but the inflow of specie—a new element of late in this reckoning—swells the total to a very considerable increase. Almost ten millions of dollars in the precious metals came from foreign ports during the last month. The statement of exports is most gratifying. It was, in many quarters, supposed that the difficulty of negotiating bills of exchange against shipments of produce during the height of the panic, would bring down the total below the unusually large figures for the same month of last year; but the exhibit, on the contrary, shows a further gain of over five million dollars. For the past ten months the total imports amount to $352,723,020, against $381,262,659 last year, and $355,396,412 in 1871; while the total exports for the same period foot up $290,175,321, against $254,904,673 during the corresponding period last year, and $255,868,481 in 1871. Exclusive of specie, there is a gain this year over last of $51,715,822, and an excess over 1871 of $50,847,117; showing that, notwithstanding the gain of about nine millions in specie, the imports for ten months at that port were twenty-eight and a half millions below the figures for the same period of last year; while the exports have fallen off twenty millions in specie and gained fifty-four millions in produce and merchandise. It is stated that the favorable difference at other ports is even relatively greater than at New York. It may therefore be set down as certain that the balance of trade for the present year will be in favor of this country. Let us keep it so.

PRIESTCRAFT IN SWITZERLAND.

Those imperfectly informed persons who ascribe existing antagonism to the Papacy in the German Empire wholly or chiefly to the politics or to the ambition of BISMARCK, would do well to pay some attention to recent ecclesiastical agitation and legislation in Switzerland. Two or three weeks ago, we quoted some of the vigorous language in which, when making proclamation of the national day of prayer and calling on the people to observe it, the government of the Confederation denounced the intolerable pretensions and mischievous machinations of Ultramontane priests and bishops. The terms of the proclamation implied strong feeling on the subject, and could hardly have been inspired by mere reflection or any other cause than actual encounter with such encroachmen's upon the popular liberties as those against which the people were warned. But our object at present is simply to state facts, not to justify or apologize for them.

In consequence of the controversy with the Papal church regarding the conduct of Bishop MERMILLOD, the Great Council of Geneva, some months ago, passed a law for the regulation of Roman Catholic worship in the canton. By this law the position of Roman priests is precisely determined, and such acts of usurpation on the part of the church as those complained of in the case of the prelate just named, are rendered impossible. The law fixes the salaries which priests and their clerical assistants in charge of congregations shall receive, and prohibits all special fees for the performance of spiritual functions. It provides that both pastors and curates shall be elected by the Catholic citizens resident within the bounds of the parish in which they are to minister, and that neither pastor nor curate may take charge of his post or accept any higher spiritual preferment without the sanction of the civil authorities. The law farther enjoins that at their institution or installation—to use the more familiar American term—they shall swear that they will undertake nothing against the security and peace of the State, and that from the pulpit they will preach to their parishioners the duties of submission to the laws, of respect for the established government, and of concord with all their fellow-citizens. The penalty affixed to neglect or violation of this oath is suspension for a period of four years or less from their office. Finally, in the law judicious provision is made for cases in which, for sufficient reasons, congregations may desire to get rid of spiritual directors no longer acceptable to a majority of the people.

Under the operation of this law the Catholic churches in the city of Geneva a few weeks ago passed into the jurisdiction of the old Catholic organization. The Ultramontane priests in charge of these congregations having declared themselves faithful to the banished bishop, Mermillod, and having thus renounced the authority of the Government which banished him, the people, in accordance with the law, made arrangements for the election of pastors willing to accept accomplished facts. The Ultramontane party put forth strenuous efforts to make the election a failure, but their efforts proved fruitless, and a majority of those who voted voted for the candidates presented by the Old Catholics, one of them being the Rev. Mr. LOYSON, (Pere HYACINTHE.) The three new pastors were duly installed on the 26th of October.

Though Geneva has lately been especially prominent in the struggle between the civil authorities and the Papacy, it is really not more zealous or determined in the cause than many other parts of Switzerland. In several of the other cantons substantially the same measures have been taken as in Geneva to counteract and put down the ecclesiastical meddling with political affairs, which is alleged to have been always injurious, and to have been now presumptuous and mischievous within the last two years than ever before. In fact, the Ultramontane priests of Switzerland are stated to have greatly darkened their prospects of success by the mere indiscretion and impudence of their proceedings in assertion of their spiritual authority. Their desperate attempts to excite discord, not only in neighborhoods made up of Catholics and Protestants, but between Catholic and Protestant cantons, are believed to have reacted with decided effect upon their own influence. Hence, a competent authority asserts that throughout the Swiss nation, not excepting the Roman element of the western parts of the country, the tendency of opinion is unmistakably favorable to the erection of a national church independent of the Papacy. Already, indeed, the germs of such a church, weak in one place and stronger in another, are found almost everywhere, and if by the adoption of the new or revised constitution of the Confederation, soon to be submitted to vote, the artificial supports of the Papacy were destroyed, there need be little doubt that Switzerland would be soon completely delivered from its foreign bonds. It is no exaggeration to say that all educated Swiss laymen are favorable to the revised constitution, and in all ranks of the people it has so many friends that good hopes are entertained of its adoption.

An intelligent writer in the New York *Stantszeitung* from whom we derive most of the foregoing statements, is clearly of opinion that the Old Catholic movement has, in many respects, a much sounder foundation in Switzerland than in Germany. In the latter country perhaps too much of the impulse comes from above, from the government which seeks thus to strengthen itself and which uses the Old Catholics to bring the infallibilists into submission. But in Switzerland the movement is exclusively or nearly so a popular movement, originating with and nurtured by the people, who as education and intelligence spread among them, are ever more repelled and disgusted by the assertion of monstrous spiritual pretensions, which have no root in reason and bear no fruit in charity.

CUBA AND SAN DOMINGO.

With the conservative and timid men of the country, the effort of Gen. GRANT to acquire a peaceable possession of San Domingo was looked on with an apprehension amounting almost to terror. It formed a prominent point in the arraignment made of him before the Senate by Messrs. SUMNER and SCHURZ; and many earnest Republicans were doubtless led to vote for GREELEY out of their dread of the policy of acquiring more territory. The whole Democratic party of the country joined in promoting that feeling, and so committed itself to the policy of non-acquisition. What, then, shall we say to the present prevalent rage for the forcible acquisition of Cuba? Is it better to steal Cuba than it would have been to purchase San Domingo? Is it more desirable to go to war for the acquisition of new territory than to acquire it peaceably? Have we any more need of Cuba than of Hayti? of Havana than of Samana bay? If the entire Democratic party of the Country, with the liberal Republicans, thought it criminal to attempt to buy one island in the Caribbean sea, how can the same party and men unite in crying out for taking possession of another?

For our part, we feel no terror at the prospect of coming into possession of any of the islands that lay contiguous to our Southern border. We should gladly have seen San Domingo annexed to our possessions, as we should also rejoice to see Cuba under the American banner. But that does not alter the case with those who were the opponents of GRANT on the San Domingo business. They resisted the acquisition on general grounds, that were just as applicable to Cuba as to the other; and they cannot be permitted to play fast and loose, and be on both sides of the same question within so short a period as has elapsed since the last Presidential fight.

The Cuba business, however, has one feature that the San Domingo had not; it is proposed to wrest the island from Spain as an act of war, a reprisal, in fact, for the capture of the Virginius. The President favored the purchase of San Domingo; but the Cuban sympathizers would take the shorter cut, and would lay violent hands upon the Spanish island, just because we can, and because we have been horrified at an atrocious slaughter committed by the Spaniards. If there is any danger in acquiring new territory, it is just as dangerous to take Cuba, on any pretence, as it would have been to have bought San Domingo; and if there is no danger in it, then the President's policy has been indorsed, and the mouths of his defamers are stopped.

SUMNER ON CUBA.

The managers of the Cuba sympathizing meeting at New York did not care, or perhaps dare to publish CHARLES SUMNER'S letter on the Cuban question. It was too strong a rebuke to their wild and excited temper, and they accordingly suppressed it. Mr. SUMNER, however, is not a man to be suppressed in this way. He has made public the fact that a letter was written by him, which has been withheld, and the public are bound to have it. Mr. SUMNER is not the arbiter of this nation's destiny; but he is a cool, clear-headed thinking man, and being well versed in international law, is entitled, at such a time as this, to be calmly heard and attended to. Let us have his letter, by all means. It is no light thing to rush this nation into war; and before that fact is accomplished, let us, at least, go through the forms of deliberation, and assume the virtue of coolness, even if we have it not.

MR. SUMNER is undoubtedly right in saying that it would be fratricidal in us to go to war with the infant Republic of Spain, as well as in doubting the good faith of the English press in urging us to use this opportunity of appropriating Cuba to our own uses. The friends of monarchy in Europe would like, above all things, to crush Republicanism in Spain; and they would dearly love to see the Republic of the United States used as the crushing instrument. Shall we be blind enough, in our unreasoning passion, to do this work for them? It will be a pitiful accomplishment to look at, after it is done, and, if that be possible, the remorse of it had better come before than after.

We think we know New York well enough to be distrustful of her lead in any such matter. She takes counsel from her hopes, her fears and her wishes, rather than from her solid judgment. CALEB CUSHING, one of the best international lawyers in the world, has uttered his word of caution, urging us to make haste very slowly, and SUMNER now adds his word of admonition to the same effect. It is a grand thing to maintain our National honor; but why should we commit a National folly in doing it?

HARK, from the TOOMBS a doleful sound! The unrepentant traitor who bears this sepulchral name—the same insolent braggart who, just before the breaking out of the slaveholders' hideous rebellion, boasted, from his place in the Senate of the United States, that the day was not distant when Southern men would call the roll of their slaves from Bunker Hill—the same impotent swaggerer whose exploits as a soldier in the rebel army were characterized by the incessant issue of grandiloquent pronunciamentoes while the Union forces were leagues afar, and by rearward speed whose swiftness devoured the ground whenever the gleam of leveled Federal bayonets began to flash before his eyes—the same blaspheming bully who, when the war was ended, and the processes of reconstruction, based on the pillared veracities of the universe, were set in motion, screeched out that he "would tear the live thunder from its lair" and use it for a weapon, rather than submit to the rightful authority of the nation—this same hollow blusterer—this BOMBASTES FURIOSO and BOB ACRES rolled into one—has lately been making speeches in Georgia, wherein he sets himself up as a criminator of the loyal people of the land, tells them that the institutions of their choice are "rotten and full of evil only," whose results are "laying the wasting hand of death upon the very vitals of liberty in the name of peace and the best interest of mankind," with more and more of the same sulphureous flapdoodle; his auditors, meanwhile, drinking in his contumelious mouthings as eagerly, implicitly, and applausively as though he stood rapt with the very spirit of prophecy.

Fagh! It is ludicrous; it is disgusting. But it is also suggestive.

Prison Reform.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Where much is given, much is required, is a righteous rule. It is evident that where the light and privileges of the Gospel are clearly manifested, with the bounties of Providence presented for useful development in the fullest extent, and are abused and perverted from the original design, the consequences are a greater amount of sin and iniquity; from the fact that the Gospel spirit is not embraced agreeable to the free and benevolent manifestation of it. As we descend down to the heathen and barbaric nations, it becomes more excess in development, but none the less or more as sin of the heart. As you ascend, sin is more refined in the enlightened classes, yet more injurious and oppressive upon the masses. We are capable of secreting our motives, and become experts in dissembling, in carrying out our selfish designs. In the barbaric nations, without a deliberate design, one honestly develops the unadulterated depravity of the heart, and this without light or knowledge. This nation is now writhing in the fruits of pride, undue covetousness and ambition of the higher and enlightened classes. Christians and non-professors having been aiming for the things of the world as *objects*, having an intrinsic value, instead of as a *means*, to a more glorious end, *the good of all*. "With the same measure you mete, it shall be measured to you again." Thus we crowd out and trample under foot all who may be in our path to the object of our ambition. If one aims for perishing things more than God or nature's law designed for his or his neighbor's good, he takes from the general treasury, without a moral license from the moral Proprietor of the Universe, that which, by its influences, presses on the weaker classes, and does not rest until it reaches the foundations of society, the laboring and penniless man, who has made all our wealth and pays all our taxes. By this undue speculative traveled over every portion of the United States. He had an especial talent and love for music, and played on several instruments. He was also maturing plans for the publication of a volume of his father's poems, the manuscripts of which he had in his possession. In medicine he was said to be a successful and able practitioner, but preferred farm life and its comparative freedom.

The parents of the Vokes troupe live in London, where they carry on a large business in the manufacture of theatrical wardrobes.

Senator Lawrence Cain, of Edgefield; Representatives Joseph Boston, of Newberry, and Paris Simpkins, of Edgefield, all colored, have entered the law school of the South Carolina University.

Caleb Cushing has three prime qualities in equal degree—memory, business and disinterestedness. He contemplates celebrating his eventful life by an act of liberality as remarkable as his career. He offers the accumulations of his life in the services of every government to build a library and endow it with the 2,401,602 books which he has read, and all the titles of which he remembers, on a satisfactory answer given to the following questions: "Have I any convictions? If so, how many? If so many, what of it?"

Worn to a Shadow.

Flesh, muscle and mind alike deteriorate when the stomach falters in its duty and the bowels do not perform their part as scavengers of the system regularly and naturally. In chronic dyspepsia the body is usually emaciated, and the muscular fibre loose and flabby, and the brain incapable of prolonged or vigorous exertion. Every organ, every member, even the immortal mind itself, is to a certain extent dependent upon the stomach for support. Strengthen and regulate this feeder of the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, when it fails to perform its functions properly. A good appetite, an increased flow of the gastric juice, and perfect digestion and assimilation will assuredly be the result. The manner in which the great tonic and alterative effects a cure of dyspepsia is direct and simple. It stimulates the digestive organs, cleanses without convulsing the bowels, regulates the flow of bile and determines it into the right channels, and exercises a tranquilizing influence over the nerves.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.

Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President. JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents. D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hamm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert O. Schmertz, Christopher Zeg, John H. Baller, Solicitor.

Real Estate Savings Bank,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ASSETS NOVEMBER 1, 1873.....$821,015 71
SURPLUS FUND..... 63,368 57

Six per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, PAYABLE IN MAY AND NOVEMBER.

The charter of this Bank restricts the investment of Deposits to First Liens on Real Estate within the Commonwealth, or in United States and Pennsylvania State Bonds.

President—Isaac Jones.
First Vice President—Jas. R. D. Meeds.
Secretary—Geo. H. Holtzman.
Solicitor—R. Bradford Todd.

TRUSTEES.

Isaac Jones, O. G. Hussey,
Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Jas. R. D. Meeds,
Jacob Painter, Jno. P. Henderson,
Harvey Childs, Nicholas Voegtly, Jr.,
Wm. K. Nimick.

Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday evening, from 6 o'clock to 8. M

Something to be remembered. "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"On to Cuba" editors had better take care. The Spaniards will shoot 'em, else—as soon as they catch 'em on the island.

The late panic occurred at the time of the late Democratic victories. Reason why. Misfortunes never come singly.

Cold weather is coming on. We should like to see a rush of blood to the pocket-books of our rich people, this winter, for the benefit of the deserving poor.

A new cause of disease has appeared. A woman has just been sent to the Maine asylum on account of insanity developed by "excessive fondness for her husband."

Something to be avoided. The folly of precipitancy under the influence of popular martial clamor. Remember Bull Run.

A correspondent inquires why Spiritual manifestators draw such full houses? Probably because so many people who are about getting married want to know how easily knots can be untied.

Steel bars have been advocated in place of bells for churches and similar purposes. They produce a pure, distinct and melodious bar-i-tone sound, and are said to be cheaper, lighter, and not so liable to crack as bells.

A man has been found in St. Louis to decline a three thousand dollar office, and on the ground that he could not take it without neglecting other public duties for which he gets no pay at all. Now let us hear from Chicago.

We must not hope to be mowers,
And to gather the ripe, gold ears,
Until we have first been sowers
And watered the ground with tears.

"America Arming!" is one of the New York *World's* head-lines. It had just fired off its daily pop-gun.

An Indiana inventor has perfected a new engraving process, which is said to be rapid and cheap, and is pronounced a success by competent printers and type founders.

Out of 12,467 workmen usually employed in 148 Cincinnati establishments, only 635 have been thus far discharged. This is a gratifying showing.

The iron trade of Birmingham, England, is still drooping. The London *Times* of a late date says: "The advance in the bank rate has induced additional caution on all sides, and some slight concessions which have been lately offered to tempt business seem to have had the contrary effect of deterring buyers, by favoring the hope of a coming reduction."

New York papers continue to chronicle reductions in rents, owing to the panic. In some instances the reduction has reached thirty per cent.

The statement of the financial condition of Hoyt, Sprague & Co. shows a balance of $2,321,252 in assets over their total liabilities.

Illinois papers say that scarcely a day passes but that movers from the plains of Kansas, Nebraska, and some parts of Missouri may be seen wending their way slowly eastward. In most instances they are poor, dejected, and next to destitute, having to beg to keep down hunger.

The Senate Transportation Committee have determined to postpone their Southern trip until December 23d, this change being made on account of the short time between now and the meeting of Congress, and also because one or two members of the committee are unable to make the trip at the present time.

A novel defense has been introduced in the case of a Boston unfortunate who was arraigned in the municipal court, recently, and sure to be convicted on the evidence—being nothing less than that the law for the arrest of her class is unconstitutional, in being directed against a sex. The point was overruled. The case is to be carried before the Supreme Court.

Pearl fishing will be actively carried on this season in the Gulf of California, a company having been formed for the purpose. The pearls found in the gulf are said to be of great value and to command a high price in European markets.

Marketing does not seem to have experienced any very perceptible reduction. It costs nearly as much to go to market now as it did three months ago.

PERSONAL.

Wisconsin newspapers give credence to a report that Gov. C. C. Washburn will leave that State at the close of his official career and remove to Minneapolis, where his brother resides.

Captain Joseph Fry, the commander of the ill-fated steamer Virginius, leaves a large family, who are reported to be in destitute circumstances.

The leader of the Baltimore "on-to-Cuba"-ians is E. M. Yerger who murdered Col. Crane chiefly because he was a United States officer.

The Pope of Rome must be champion pauper of the world. The *Unita Cattolica* gives the following statistics of the annual receipts from "Peter's Pence," which, we believe, have never before been published together. In 1861 the "Pence" amounted to 14,184,000f.; in 1862, to 9,402,000f.; in 1863, to 7,047,000f.; in 1864, to 5,832,000f.; in 1865, to 6,445,000f.; in 1866, to 5,939,000f.; in 1867, to 11,312,000f.; in 1868, to 11,000,000f.; thus giving a total of 71,161,000f. in eight years. The exact sums collected in the last four or five years are not given, but the same authority states that they are greatly in excess of previous years, and reckons that the total of "Peter's Pence" collected up to the present time cannot fall much short of 400,000,000f.

Gov. Parker, of Iowa, has received a letter from the counsel in the Tichborne case, inquiring after one Henry R. Onitard, whose testimony is required in the remarkable case. Onitard is supposed to have been in Iowa, and was in the army during the rebellion. No money will be spared to find this witness.

Clarence Prentice, son of the late distinguished editor, George D. Prentice, who died last Saturday, was a man of varied accomplishments. He had graduated in law and medicine; had served in Europe, and had spirit the price of living is enhanced; multitudes against their better convictions are forced into crime, into the almshouse, or become subjects for the lunatic asylums.

It is a true saying, the community prepare the crime; the convict executes it.

We may sit in the midst of our privileges and comforts of life, and condemn this class, but do we look back to their parentage and early deprivations, poverty and ignorance? If we judge he should know as much and behave as orderly as we do, who can throw the first stone? If we were judged by infinite wisdom, what would be our fate? He that righteously throw the first stone is the only one WTo would not do it. From the pressure from the higher classes, nature forces these persons honestly to develop the depravity of the heart.

We could detail many facts to illustrate our subject. Speculators buy out lots; exaggerated descriptions of localities are given; a credit of five or ten years is offered; the purchaser has improved the property; hard times at hand, the mortgage is foreclosed; the man is turned out of the house with a loss of its cost; and then should we complain of the disorders of society? The convict goes into prison with two sets of defects: his natural heart, and the fruits originating from that heart. From a well regulated prison, he comes out with but one, the same heart; unless he has become a Christian, with a new heart. His conscience tender, he resolves to live a different life; he shudders at the fact of coming into a corrupt city or town, where Satan's agents on every side tempt him back to the service. He attempts to resist; he has not moral strength. He dreads the evils of sin as all humanity does, but not sin, the origin of all evil. The church and world may give him a cold look, as it did the priest and Levite, pass by upon the other side. None will give him work, bed nor board; he will find as wide a margin given to him as one who is a leper.

Pulpit, platform and newspaper, pity and compassion—is without sacrifice; organizations, eloquent addresses and speeches may be a benevolence by proxy, or extended by a gloved hand. But a more efficient Levite, would be a personal and kind intercourse with suffering humanity, as Providence and duty may inspire and impel, with the Saviour's spirit, not to condemn, but strive to reform and elevate our fallen humanity.

G. A.

PITTSBURGH, November 13, 1873.

Blessings of Books.

Said Emerson, in the course of his characteristic address lately at the opening of the Concord Library: If you consider what has befallen you when reading a poem, or a history, or a novel, even, that deeply interested you, how you forget the time of day, the persons sitting in the room, the engagement for the evening—you will easily admit that books make all towns equal; that our library makes Concord as good as Rome, Paris or London, for the time. Robinson Crusoe, could he have had a shelf of our books, could almost have done without Friday, or even the arriving ship. Every faculty casts itself into an art, and memory into the art of writing, that is, into books. Everything that belongs to this change, this invention, interests men. The plant papyrus, which gave its name to our word paper, is of more importance in history than cotton or silver or gold. It was first used for writing between three and four thousand years ago, and, though it hardly grows now in Egypt, where I lately searched for it in vain, and whence it came (you will remember), I already recall with satisfaction that I saw that venerable plant in 1833, growing wild at Syracuse, in Sicily, near the fountain of Arethusa. The chairman of Mr. Monroe's trustees has told you how old is the foundation of our village library, and we think we can trace in our records a correspondible effect of culture among our citizens. I have the journal of a lady, a native of this town, a descendant of three of its clergymen, who removed into Maine, where its clergymen, who removed into Maine, where she possessed a farm and a modest income. She was much addicted to journeying, carrying with her a fondness for books, and whenever she arrived in a town where there was a minister who had a good library, she would persuade him to take her to board and allow her the use of his library.

DRY GOODS.

McKEE'S

Panic Sale

OF

DRY GOODS,

COMMENCING

Thursday, November 13th

THIS SALE FOR

CASH ONLY!

A. D. McKEE,

No. 59 Market Street,

BARKER'S OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

Have just received and are now offering the most complete

Stock of Medium and Fine

Dress Goods

On Exhibition in this Market.

Bonnet, Ponson, Tapasier and Bellon's

BLACK SILK.

CHENEY BROTHERS' CELEBRATED

AMERICAN SILK,

In Black and Cloth Shades.

All the New Shades in PLAIN SILKS for Suits and Evening Wear.

Black Alpacas,
Mohair Lustres,
Brilliantcens,
Irish and French Poplins,
Repps,
French Merinos,
Cashmeres,
Biarretz,
Diagonal Drap D' Franc,
Drap D' Ete,
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres,
And Henrietta Cloths,

ALL THE DESIRABLE FABRICS IN

Black Material

FOR DEEP MOURNING.

PONSON'S BLACK SILK MANTILLA

Velvet, Velveteen and Plushes

FOR TRIMMINGS, &c.

Fine Laces, Gimps and Trimmings.

New Styles Sacques, Dolmas and Redingotes.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Chintzes, Blankets and Flannels

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, REPELLANTS, &C.

118 and 120

Federal Street Allegheny.

FALL SEASON, 1873.

Joseph Horne & Co.

MARKET STREET,

Have now Open,

The largest and most complete Assortment, represented in the following Departments, ever brought to this Market, and to which they invite the attention of close cash city and country buyers:

Hosiery and Glove Department.

Underwear Department.

Gents' Furnishing Goods, White Goods, Laces, Lace Goods and Handkerchief Department.

Embroidery Department.

Skirt and Corset Department.

Velvet, Velveteen and Silk Department.

Dress and Cloak Trimming Department.

Millinery and Straw Goods Department.

Yarn and Zephyr Department.

Flannel Department.

Dress Goods and Domestic Dry Goods Department.

Paper Collar Department.

Linen Department.

Notion, Comb and Small Ware Department.

Extended lines in each of the above now in, and New Goods arriving Daily.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

77 and 79

Market Street.

No. 110 Market St

The attention of Wholesale Buyers is respectfully invited to our

Stock of Domestic

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

Fancy Goods and Trimmings,

All of which we offer at Eastern Prices.

C. Yeager & Co.

DRY SILLERY AND EXTRA

CHARLES HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNES.

For Sale by the LEADING WINE ERCHANTS and GROCERS. MWF

GEORGE STAMM,

Methodist Book Building, No. 131 SMITHFIELD ST.

Repairs and Polishes Pianos, Fine Furniture and Sewing Machine Cases.

Models made in the best workmanship style. Charges moderate.

NEW CHROMO—

"Cannot be Coaxed,"

A splendid picture by Brown, given away by the

Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company,

26 FIFTH AVENUE.

DRY GOODS.

MONDAY, Nov. 17th, 1873,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

SPECIALTIES.

At 18 3-4c, Black Poplins.

At 25c, Black Poplins, extra value.

At 25c, Black Alpacas.

At 30c, Black Alpacas.

At 25c, Colored Alpacas.

At 12 1-2c, Dress Goods.

At 10c, Dark Dress Goods.

At $3 00, Felt Suits.

At $1 60, Cheney Bro.'s best Black American Silk,

With a full Stock in every Department.

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny

GREAT SALE

OF

Black Alpacas!

IMMENSE REDUCTION.

Prices to Suit the Times.

The Best Bargain of the Season.

Having purchased the entire Importation of one of the best makes of Black Alpacas in the market at an immense reduction, we will offer for a few weeks the following astonishing Bargains:

BEST MOHAIR ALPACAS

The	50c quality	- at 35c.
The	65c quality	- at 50c.
The	75c quality	- at 60c.
The	87c quality	- at 65c.
The	$1 00 quality	- at 75c.

This is a two-fold reduction. We guarantee the goods to be as represented. We will Sell as Good an Alpaca for 35c as can be bought elsewhere for 50c; as good an Alpaca for 50c as can be bought elsewhere for 65c; and so on through the list.

We have nearly 50,000 Yards of the Goods, and we are determined to put them at a price that will move the goods rapidly. Call and see them.

A. W. ERWIN & Co

Nos. 172 and 174

Federal St, Allegheny,

AND

26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

FALL STYLES

SILK HATS!

Broadway and Trade Styles.

Fur, Cassimere and Wool

HATS.

SILK, CLOTH AND FUR

CAPS.

Full Line, all the New Styles in Market.

R. H. PALMER,

151 WOOD ST.

P. S.—New Goods Received Daily.

THE BECKWITH $20

Portable

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

On 30 Days' Trial,

With strength and capacity equal to any, regardless of cost. This Machine does sewy with all compliections, and with the movement of ONLY TWO PARTS (the Needle Arm and Looper), both simple and strong. It makes the Stitch, feeds the Goods, half unfolds the Cloth, fastens the Seams, sews on Braid, Gathers and Tucks, Hems and Embroiders. REMEMBER, the movement of only two parts does all this, which entirely does away with all the complications so liable to get out of order, and so often the source of annoyance to the operator, besides the ruinous expenditure of time and money in keeping them. Our Semi-Guilding Feed requires the assistance of only one hand or even one finger, thus leaving the right hand entirely at liberty to pull the wheel, which runs easy and even as a well balanced wheel, with

No Tollsome Tread of the Treadle.

Orders promptly filled on receipt of $20. Beckwith Sewing Machine Co., 802 Broadway, New York. MWF

Bailey & Co.

CHESTNUT and 12th Sts.,

PHILADA.,

DEALERS

IN

Diamonds

WS

Trees! Bulbs! Flowers!

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Small Fruits,

HOLLAND BULBS, &C.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CUT FLOWERS in every design, by

J. R. & A. Murdoch,

112 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Catalogues free on application. ws

NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY to the estate of CAREY RUSSELL, late of the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said deceased will make known the same without delay to WM. E. NESBITT and JAS. A. MCFADDEN, Administrators, Moon Postoffice, Allegheny county, Pa.; or to THOMAS MCFADDEN, JR., No. 41 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. W

DRY GOODS.

MONDAY, Nov. 17th, 1873.

WM. SEMPLE,

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

SPECIALTIES.

Millinery Goods.

BONNET RIBBONS,
SASH RIBBONS,
FEATHERS and FLOWERS,
PLUMES and TIPS,
FANCY GOODS,
FRINGES and GIMPS,
HAMBURG TRIMMING,
GENTS' HOSIERY,
LADIES' and CHILDRENS' HOSIERY,
LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS,
GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS,
LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' SHIRTS,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
*LAD

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

STREET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, November 18, 1873.

General business continues rather dull, and merchants complain somewhat of the slow movement of remittances. This is partially owing to the disturbed state of our domestic exchanges, but another operating cause of considerable importance is doubtless to be found in the methods in which many do business.

A customer who buys a bill of goods is generally given thirty or sixty days in which to make payment, but jobbers, instead of requiring notes, payable at the time agreed upon, content themselves with making a charge of it upon their books. Now, although the money is just as much due at maturity in that case as if notes were given, yet experience shows that customers generally do not regard the claim of a book account against them as a matter of any great importance. If they had given a note, they consider their business reputation is at stake, and strain every nerve to meet it at maturity, but simply a charge against them they are apt to regard as something that can hang along to suit their convenience.

But such a way of doing business, it is easy to see, places the merchants at a great disadvantage, for he never knows what to depend upon.

If he has a note he has something tangible to look to and can neither hold it himself until maturity, or can get it discounted if he wants to raise money in advance for business purposes. But with a book account he is all adrift, comparatively, he can neither use it in advance, nor can he depend upon its being paid at maturity, but is placed in a position, the awkwardness of which has no redeeming feature, unless perhaps the fact that he voluntarily assents to the arrangement may be a consideration. As it is primarily a matter of arrangement between the parties, and as its disadvantages must be confessed by all, it is to be hoped, in the interest of square dealing, that the practice now pervalent may be reformed.

The National Trust Company, which closed its doors early in the panic, and have since been carrying on a precarious hand-to-mouth business, paying one day and not the next, but bravely battling against the stream of adverse circumstances, finally closed down altogether to-day. The cashier has been absent for some days leaving the financiering of the institution to inexperienced and younger hands who were not equal to the emergencies of the times. His absence is not and should not be construed as involving anything to his discredit, as some of the ready gossips of the street would have it.

—The Denver (Colorado) *News* prints the following statement, prepared by the Superintendent of the Branch Mint at that place, which may interest those who would like to know the value of gold and silver in bulk:

One ton (2,000 pounds avoirdupois) of gold or silver contains 29,163 troy ounces; and therefore the value of a ton of pure gold is $602,709 21, and of a ton of silver is $37,794.

A cubic foot of pure gold weighs 1,218 75 pounds avoirdupois; a cubic foot of pure silver weighs 676 25 pounds avoirdupois.

One million dollars gold coin weighs 3,685 8 pounds avoirdupois; one million dollars silver coin weighs 59,259 9 pounds avoirdupois.

If there is one per cent. of gold or silver in one ton of ore, it contains 291 63 ounces, troy, of either of these metals.

The average fineness of the Colorado gold is 781 in 1,000, and the bullion alloy—Gold, 781; silver, 209; copper, 10; total, 1,000.

The calculations at the Mint are made on the basis that 43 ounces of standard gold, or 900 fine (coin), is worth $800, and 51 ounces of silver, 900 fine (coin), is worth $12 80.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street:

November 18, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	109½	109¾	109½	109⅝	110	109⅞
Canton	57½	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
Western Union Tele'h	58⅝	58	57⅞	57⅝	57⅝	57¾
Quicksilver	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pacific Mail	26⅜	27½	27⅝	28	27⅝	27¾
Adams Express	...	70¾	69¾	69¾	...	...
Wells-Fargo Express	...	62	...	60	...	...
American Express	...	56	...	56	...	...
United States Express	...	57	...	58	...	...
New York Central	87½	87	86¾	87	86⅞	87
Erie	41¾	41¾	...	39¾	...	40
Michigan Central	...	...	...	...	...	91½
Michigan Southern	67⅜	67¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
Illinois Central	...	92	...	...	...	...
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	78	77	...	78	...	78
Chicago & Northwestern	53¾	53¾	...	53¾	...	53¾
Do preferred	69	69	...	69	69¾	69¾
Rock Island	92¾	92¾	...	92¾	...	92¾
St. Paul	26¾	26¾	...	26¾	26¾	26¾
St. Paul preferred	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wabash	40½	40¾	40	...	39½	40
Fort Wayne	...	94	...	...	93½	...
Ohio and Mississippi	24¾	24¾	...	24¾	24¾	25
Union Pacific	20⅜	20¾	19¾	19⅞	19¾	20
Chicago and Alton	...	97	...	...	...	...
Boston, Hartf'd and Erie	...	15½	...	...	...	15½
Harlem	...	138½	...	140¾	...	139½

*Ex-dividend.

—The following are the quotations for government and State bonds received by wire from New York to-day:

	Morn.	Noon.	Even'g.
1881	...	...	...
1881, coupons	114	114	114¾
1862	108	108	108¾
1864	109	109¼	109¾
1865, 1865	109¼	109¾	109¾
1865, new	112¾	112¾	113
1867	113⅝	113⅝	113¾
1868	113¾	113¾	113¾
10-40s	...	...	107
10-40s, coupons	107⅜	107	108
Currency 6s	110½	110½	111
New 5s	103	103	109
STATE BONDS.			
Tennessees	70½	70	70
Tennessees, new	69⅝	69¾	69¾
South Carolinas, July	8¾	9	9⅜
South Carolinas, April	...	...	...
Missouri 6s	87	87	87

—Robinson Bros., Bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active Stocks on the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. Central	44¾	Central Trans	40
Reading	93¾	Empire Trans	31½
Oil Creek	18	A'y Valley T-3ds	87
Lehigh Valley	56	United Cos	114
Penn. Scrip	94		

PRODUCE AND *GENERAL* MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, November 18, 1873.

At the close of business yesterday everything indicated that to-day would see an improvement in all lines of trade, particularly in grain, flour, sugars and provisions. This, no doubt, we would have seen, but for the action of the suspension of the Nation Trust Company, of this city. There were quite a number of buyers here to-day, but they suddenly left the market upon the receipt of the above suspension without making any very heavy purchases.

The flour trade to-day was fairly active, and we anticipated an advance, but as financial matters stand we would not be justified in making any change at present. Jobbers, however, have been compelled to pay an advance on all choice grades owing, no doubt, to the light stocks in New York and Liverpool markets. The foreign export demand has improved since the reduction in ocean freights. As a consequence prices in the East have advanced 25c ₱ bbl, and if this advance is maintained dealers here will be compelled to put prices up. Our previous quotations remain unchanged.

In grain there is materially no change to note. There is a moderate business doing with the prices firmly adhered to. The receipts of corn, wheat and oats have increased since our last report. In the West the market continues very active and prices have advanced. Dealers are endeavoring to do the same in this market but buyers seem to think that there is no good reason for so doing. They claim that the supply here is at present in excess of the demand, and that the receipts will be less on the increase rather than on the decline during the past fortnight. To-day we learned of the following transactions in grain:

1 car Ohio red winter wheat, f. o. b. $1 46
1 car red winter wheat, on track 1 50
2 cars No 3 barley, in elevator 1 25
1 car sample barley, in elevator 1 35
2 cars No 2 barley, in elevator 1 25
1 car yellow car corn 55
1 car light mixed oats, in elevator 44
1 car light mixed oats, in elevator 43

The following were the receipts of grain for the past twenty-four hours:

Oats, sacks	3,792	Rye, sacks	131
Wheat, sacks	799	Corn, sacks	931
Barley, sacks	...		

The grocery market remains about the same as we reported yesterday, with a strong feeling in sugars. Orders are coming in more freely but the jobbers decline to fill many of such orders unless the cash accompanies them. Prices remain unchanged as follows:

Sugars—Cut loaf, 12½c; crushed, 11¼c; granulated, 11¼c; powdered, 11¼c, 10½c; A, 10¼c; extra C, 10¼c; circle O, 10¼c; Franklin extra O, 9¾c; Franklin No 3, 9¼c; American 9¼c; Franklin C, yellow, 8¾c; other grades, 8c.

Coffee—Green—Rio, fair, 22c ₱ lb; Rio, good, 24c ₱ lb; Rio, strictly prime, 25c ₱ lb; Mocha, 30c ₱ lb; Java, 30c ₱ lb. Roasted—Rio, loose, 29½c ₱ lb; roasted Rio, in 1 lb papers, 30c ₱ lb; roasted Java, in 1 lb papers, 36c ₱ lb.

Teas—Young Hyson, 60@$1 10 ₱ lb; gunpowder, 80@$1 25 ₱ lb; imperial, 80@$1 00 ₱ lb; Japan, 55c@$1 00 ₱ lb; Oolong, 95c@$1 00 ₱ lb; fancy, $1 00 ₱ lb; souchong, 85c@$1 00 ₱ lb.

Spices—Common, 20@23c; honey, 45c; golden, 50c; Centennial, 65c; Vienna Exposition, 70c; New Orleans molasses, 70@72c.

Rice—Rangoon, 7¾@7¾c; Patna, 8@8½c; Carolina, 8½@9c.

Tobacco—Navy, Nos. 3 and 4, 7c ₱ lb.

Oil Meal—A and B, 4¼ ₱ lb.

Candles—Star, 21c ₱ lb; stearine, 14c ₱ lb; mould, 12@12½c ₱ lb.

Throughout the entire list prices remain nominally unchanged, and we will omit them in this issue.

During the past twenty-four hours the following were the receipts of the leading articles of produce: Apples, bbls ..... 101; Flour, bbls ..... 1,475; Potatoes, bush ..... 1,662; Bacon, lbs ..... 44,586; Butter, pkgs ..... 221; Bacon, tierces ..... 21; Cheese, pkgs 221

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, November 18.—Cotton dull and prices are drooping; good ordinary 12c; strict ordinary 13¼@13½c; low middlings 13¾@13¾c; strict low middlings 14¼@14½c; middlings 15¼@15¾c; strict middlings 15¾@16c. Corn scarce and firm at 55@56c. Oats firm at 50c. Bulk meats firm at 5¾@6½c. Pork and lard dull and prices nominal.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 18.—Flour slightly lower; superfine $4 44 50; State, Ohio and Indiana extra family $5 at $7 25. Wheat steady at $1 45@1 55. Rye steady at 85c. Corn advancing in tendency at 64@65c. Oats active; white, 48@50c; mixed western, 49@50c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, November 19, 1873.

REMARKS—We have to notice a continued dull market with plenty of sellers and scarcely any buyers, at least that is the situation of this market. In the oil regions a good many lots are reported as changing hands. The receipts continue heavy.

CRUDE.

In the absence of sales here, we can only furnish the rates at which the same can be obtained. Crude was freely offered at 2¼@2¾c per gallon. The following sales were reported at

PARKER'S.

2,000 bbls Union pipe 87½
1,000 bbls Union pipe 85
1,000 bbls Unfixed pipe 87½

The above sales show a slight advance over the previous day's figures. For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

Dullness and inactivity were the ruling features of the market. Refined was freely offered at 11c by the car load. We failed to learn of any transactions.

OIL BARRELS.

Market very dull. Cities $1 80; country $1 75.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, November 18.—The *Herald* says: There was little change in the petroleum markets to-day. On the upper road the feeling was rather firmer, but the transactions were limited; the market opened at $1 90, and closed at $1 95. The market at Parker's was dull and unchanged. The home refined market was 5½c in bulk and 9½c in barrels. Sales and tidings:

5,000 bbls upper road, b. o., first 9 months next year $2 25
1,000 bbls upper road, spot 1 99
1,000 bbls upper road, spot 1 92½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot 1 92½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot 1 92½
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot 1 90
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot 1 90
2,000 bbls Parker's Landing, Union pipe 87½
1,000 bbls Parker's Landing, Union pipe 85
1,000 bbls Parker's Landing, Tilsed pipe 85

OIL CITY, November 18.—Market dull at $1 90.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 18.—Market very quiet at 90c.

TIDIOUTE, November 18.—Market remains very dull and prices weaker at 85@90c.

TITUSVILLE, November 18.—Market quiet, dull and unchanged at $1 95 for spot.

TITUSVILLE, November 18.—Market very dull at 85c.

PARKER'S LANDING, November 18.—Market quiet and dull at 1?a5c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, November 18.—The market gradually grows weaker all points. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot $1 95
1,000 bbls upper road, spot 1 92½
100 bbls upper road, spot 1 90
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot 1 95
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot 1 92½
2,000 bbls Parker's, Union pipe 87½
1,000 bbls Parker's, Union pipe 85
1,000 bbls Parker's, United pipe 80

TIDIOUTE, November 18.—Market about $1 90 for delivered.

TITUSVILLE, November 18.—Market dead; not a thing doing, but $1 90@1 92½ might do got for small lots.

OIL CITY, November 18.—Market continues very weak with not much doing, at $1 90@1 95.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

ALLEGHENY CITY, November 18, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
H McKelvey	Vesta O W	993
Joe Bushnell	Standard O W	720
B S Duncan	Standard O W	394
B S Duncan	Sunbeam O W	234
Hutchinson & Bro	Penn O W	319
N W Stevenson	Peerless O W	387
Joe Bushnell	National O W	455
B S Duncan	Liberty O W	315
H McKelvey	Hutchinson O W	325
B S Duncan	Hutchinson O W	148
N W Stevenson	Eagle O W	951
N W Stevenson	Eagle O W	291
Fisher Bros	Citizens' O W	396
Fisher Bros	Cosmos O W	74
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	394
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	391
B S Duncan	American O W	314

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Vesta O W	993	Standard O W	1,186
Sunbeam O W	234	Penn O W	319
Peerless O W	387	National O W	455
Liberty O W	315	Hutchinson O W	473
Eagle O W	1,322	Citizens O W	309
Cosmos O W	74	Brilliant O W	775
American O W	314		
Total			7,094

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY CITY, November 18, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
E J Waring & Co	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	1,095

Oil Trade of Philadelphia.

In a general review of the condition of trade and manufactures in that city, the Philadelphia *Press* says:

The oil trade is in a flourishing condition at the present time. On account of an over production of crude oil the price has reached a lower point than for a long time, and the small wells in the oil regions have consequently been closed. Though an ever production is a loss to the operators, yet refiners reap a large profit from a decline in prices. Deliveries in foreign countries, noticing the reduction, have sent in their orders, and it is stated that oil has been exported to nearly every country in Europe, Asia, and South America. Refiners generally divide their time between manufacturing for home consumption and for exportation. The season for the latter commenced about April 1, and will continue until the latter part of December. The shipping for the home trade will be prosecuted during the winter season. The exportation trade has grown to such an extent that persons examining into the amount of shipments made during the present year would be astonished at the immense business conducted at the mouth of the Schuylkill.

From the 1st of January up to the present time there have been nearly seventy-three million gallons shipped from this city, an increase of fifty per cent. over the amount shipped last year. The stringency in money has not affected the business to any extent. While the demand for the home trade may have fallen off, the increased shipments have more than counteracted the effects or the diff-rence in the price of gold and the premium has nearly diminished. The refineries have been running their full capacity. The prospects for trade until next April are dull, as exportation will be almost suspended from the difficulty experienced by vessels while entering foreign ports during the winter season. The home trade commenced about the middle of October, and will continue until late in January. This branch of the business forms about one-fourth of the oil trade in this city. So far it has not come up to expectations, as the financial crisis induced a number of storekeepers to buy off the barrel. Refiners state that people are becoming economical and will not buy as much as last year, but just enough to keep up a supply. It is expected that after the 1st of January business will become brisk. Orders came in freely during September, and it was then thought that the jobbing trade would be better than ever.

The receipts of petroleum at Philadelphia last week were, of crude 17,177 barrels, and of refined 30,541 barrels. Twelve vessels cleared for foreign ports during the week, carrying 1,701,949 gallons.

COAL MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

November 17.—We quote by retail at 20c, and at 15c by the barge load afloat. Indiana and Pennock Pomeroy retail at 15c, and Kentucky at 12½ 15c. Anthracite is delivered at $10@10 50 per ton retail, and $9@9 50 per ton afloat.

CINCINNATI.

November 17.—The nominal rates afloat are 10a 11c per bushel for Ohio river, and 15c for Pittsburgh. The rates delivered to consumers are 18@20c per bushel for Ohio river, 17@18c for Kanawha, 20c for Pittsburgh, and 24c for cannel.

EVANSVILLE.

November 17.—Ingeside, lump, 11c; nut 8c per bushel; Green river and Newburg 11c; Washington 15c; nut 13c; Pittsburgh and Youghiogheny 25c, retail; home in the market for wholesale; Hocking-cannel 20c in round lots; retail rates in proportion.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, November 18, 1873.

FLOUR—Demand good at full prices with some sales higher; extra spring $5 00@5 50.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand active and prices advanced but unsettled, closing easier; No 2 spring $1 06¾ spot; $1 02¾ seller December; $1 06 seller January; No 1 do $1 09; northwestern $1 11. Corn—Demand active and closing ¼c off the best prices; No 2 mixed 29¾c cash; 40c seller December; 41c seller January; rejected 27½c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2, 30¾c cash; 31¾c seller December; rejected 29c. Rye active; No 2, 63@66c. Barley—Demand fair and market firm; No 2, $1 34; No 3 do 92@93c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and declined to $11 87½a 12 00 spot; $12 75 seller January. Lard dull and unsettled at 7a7¼c spot, and 7 1-10 seller January. Meats 5c lower. Green shoulders 3¾c; short rib middles 5¾; meats 10 to 15 days in salt ¼c above prices.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo 6¼c for corn.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 18.—Cotton in good request at 15½c. Flour firmer; superfine western and State $5 15@5 90; common to good $5 65@5 40; good to choice $6 40@7 10. Whisky firmer at 94c. Wheat in good demand; No 2 spring $1 38@1 39; No 2 northwestern $1 39@1 40; No 3 Milwaukee $1 25@1 42; No 1 do $1 48@1 49; No 2 Minnesota, $1 42. Rye firm at 90@96c. Barley firm. Corn in good demand, but mixed and yellow western 63c; old western mixed in store 62½c. Oats firm and fairly active; receipts 15,000 bushels; mixed western at 42@43c; white western 54@55½c. Hay, hops and groceries quiet and unchanged. Sugar firm at 9¾@10c. Petroleum dull; crude 8c; refined 13¾@13½c. Pork steady at $14 50. Beef in moderate request. Prime, $8@8 50. Cut meats quiet at 5¾c. Middles weak at 7@7½c. Lard closed firm at 7¾@7¾c. Butter steady at 22@26c. Cheese quiet and unchanged.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, November 18.—Cattle—Receipts, including reported to arrive, 3,074 head; market slow at 5c advance on last week's closing prices, with a better feeling prevailing; sales 220 Ohio steers, averaging 964 1,026 lbs, at $5 50@5 87½; 19 Michigan steers, averaging 1,030 lbs, at $5 00@5 25; 19 Michigan steers, averaging 1,041 lbs, at $5 00@5 37½; 19 Michigan steers, averaging

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, November 18, 1873.

	Cents.
Denning, W. J., Altoona, Pa.	1
Knothe, Henry W., Providence, R. I.	3
Lierke, W., Winona, Minn.	3
Mawhirney, W. G., St. Louis, Mo.	1
Offutt & Co., J. C. Sharon, Pa.	2
Seraphica, St. Mary F. Milwaukee Wis.	2
Seyd, F., New York	3
Snyder, Eugene, Dunning Station, Pa.	3

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

PITTSBURGH, November 17, 1873.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Being in the city and desiring to worship with the *Methodists*, the church of my faith, by some power unseen, I was drawn to Christ's Church, on Penn street, on Sunday, and listened to an able discourse delivered by Rev. Horner. The words of his text were as follows: "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself and take up his cross and follow me." The subject, or application of text, was as follows: "Self-denial, sacrifice and persecution tend to develop human character." The sermon was logical, argumentative, eloquent in truth and beautiful in application. H.

Remedy for a Great Nuisance.

Dr. Storer, of Boston, has a method for utilizing and disposing of refuse animal matter in large cities. As Pittsburgh is liberally supplied with bone-boiling establishments, the new invention might profitably engage the attention of our Board of Health. The offensive and unwholesome odors are got rid of by combustion, as thus described: A common house fire is kept in a brick chamber, the covering of the chamber being made of iron gratings or perforated plates. Over this is built a strong wooden bin, with a roof in which is an opening say two feet in diameter. A fan blower is placed near the top of the bin, having both a suction and a force pipe. The bin is filled with the animal remains, a fire made in the furnace, the suction pipe attached to the opening at the top of the bin, and the fan put in motion. The heated air is drawn up through the contents of the bin, and, with its burden of moisture and offensive gases, is ejected through the force pipe into the fire. Health boards have hesitated to require the adoption of new systems on account of the expenses resulting from any change, but the first cost of such apparatus as above described would probably be more than made up by the economy of time in the manipulation of the animal refuse of large cities.

Death of Mr. James A. Costello.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. James A. Costello, which occurred at his residence, yesterday, after a short illness. The deceased was born in Baltimore, in 1834, and commenced the printing business with Mr. John Murphy, of that city. He completed his apprenticeship in the *Gazette* office, in this city, in 1848 or '49, and subsequently worked in various cities of the country, as a journeyman until 1858, when he returned to this city. In 1859 and '60 he was employed as foreman on the *Daily Post*, and at the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the Semple Infantry, afterwards Co. I. 139th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Collier. He served faithfully in the ranks, participated in several engagements, and was promoted to a first lieutenancy. After returning home he resumed work at type-setting, and was employed on the Commercial in Jones' room and other Eastern cities until about a year ago, when he took a situation on the COMMERCIAL. Shortly after this, a vacancy occurring, he was promoted to the position of proof-reader, which he filled most acceptably until within a few weeks past, when he was compelled to resign on account of ill-health. He was also connected with the most faithful companies of the old volunteer fire department of this city, in the service of which many self-sacrificing young men performed labors and endured hardships and exposures which shattered their physical organizations and left them an easy prey to disease. Mr. Costello was an intelligent and skilful printer, a good citizen and a warm-hearted, generous friend. He was highly esteemed by his fellow workmen and respected by all who knew him. He leaves a wife, together with a large circle of friends, to mourn his decease. The funeral notice is given elsewhere.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

East Lynne was played last evening to a larger audience, and with even more satisfaction, than on Monday evening. Miss Thompson has certainly lost none of the brightness and adaptability for emotional acting which have made her for several years a favorite here, and Mr. Gotthold may truly be said to surpass himself this week.

The Hunchback will be given to-night, with Miss Thompson as Julia, and Mr. Gotthold as Master Walter. Another tremendous audience will be present, and a peculiarly good performance may be confidently expected.

Academy of Music.

This theater was packed last evening to the topmost tier, to see Buffalo Bill, Texas Jack, Wild Bill, Mlle. Morlacchi and the wild Indians in the romantic play of "The Scouts of the Prairie." The taking of each fresh band of redskins by the brave frontiersman was [illegible] Such wonderful shooting was never before witnessed on our stage. As elocutionists these people do not rank with Vandenhoff and Bellew and Dr. Jackson and other distinguished orators, but when it comes down to the real, solid, earnest business of putting a quietus on the original native Americans, they may be counted in every time. The Peace Commissioner of the play is a very poor caricature of the descendants of William Penn; but then that does not particularly to the audience. And the Dutchman who accompanies him has no prototype among our German Americans; but what boots that? The "boys" laugh at him all the same.

This great performance may be seen at the matinee this afternoon, and again this evening. Those who dislike the smell of powder should secure back seats.

Trimble's Varieties.

There was a big crowd at this theater last night, notwithstanding the ugly weather. Everything conspired to make the people enjoy themselves. There will be a matinee this afternoon, and a capital entertainment at night.

Mrs. Jarley Her Wax Works.

Library Hall was completely filled last evening by a very brilliant audience upon the occasion of the unpacking and setting up of Mrs. Jarley's unrivaled wax works. As this kind show-woman remarked in the preface to her lecture, these works are the perfect gem of everything by their transportation across the salt sea, but are in a perfect state of preservation.

The features of the exhibition which we mentioned yesterday morning were presented, beside very many of which we little dreamed. Our limited space will not allow of a detailed notice of the attractions; indeed such an account would be imperfect without the "winding up" by Jarley, the "pointing out" by Little Nell, and the lecture by Mrs. Jarley. Be it sufficient to say that the figures are as natural as life, and as beautiful.

To-night the best features of last night's exhibition will be repeated, with several pleasant additions. Happy they who secure eligible seats at Work's. This is positively the last appearance in this city of the unapproachable and (as Mrs. J. proudly claims) the irreproachable WAX WORKS.

Camilla Urso Concert.

One of the best features of the present season will be the concert, to be given at Library Hall on Friday evening next, at which Madame Camilla Urso, the celebrated classical violinist, will be assisted by the following powerful combination: Miss Edith Abell, of the Richings English opera troupe; Mr. Tom Karl, the favorite tenor of the Parepa-Rosa troupe; Mr. J. R. Thomas, the baritone, and Mons. Auguste Saurel, the distinguished pianist, the whole under the direction of Mr. Frederick Luer. With such an array of talent a splendid musical entertainment is assured.

The sale of seats will begin at nine o'clock this morning, at H. Kleber & Bro.'s music store, No. 122 Wood street. The price is quite reasonable, compared with those charged by organizations of less merit, being but one dollar per ticket.

Library Hall—Lingard.

Don't fail to secure seats for the Lingard performances at Library Hall, to-morrow night. They may be had at Hale's, 103 Smithfield street.

THE FUEL QUESTION.

The Railroad Miners on a Strike.

We have already stated the action of the Railroad Coal Producers' Exchange, reducing the cost of coal one cent per bushel to consumers, and fixing the price for mining at $3 20 per hundred bushels, to take effect on Monday last. The miners met in convention last week, and determined not to work for less than $3 60 per hundred. The operators decline to pay a higher rate than that stipulated in their resolution, and prefer stopping their mines for the present. As a consequence, the miners are now standing out, and there is no telling when work will be resumed. We are not advised that all the pits are idle, but most of those on the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads are reported stopped.

Through Western Freight Tariff.

On and after the 17th inst. the following will be the rates of freight from this city to the leading points west, on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway, and will supersede all former tariff rates and classifications:

TO	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.	Iron	Coal	Oil
Chicago, Ill.	80	75	60	55	50	35	40
St. Louis, Mo.	80	75	60	55	50	35	40
Louisville, K.	80	75	60	55	45	45	40
Milwaukee, Wis.	80	75	60	55	45	45	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	80	75	60	55	45	45	40
Council Bluffs, Ia.	125	115	90	85	75	75	60
St. Paul, Minn.	125	115	90	85	75	75	60
Terre Haute, Ind.	95	85	70	65	60	60	50
Akron, Ohio	80	75	60	55	50	35	40
Cairo, Ill.	90	85	70	65	60	60	50
Indianapolis, Ind.	95	85	70	65	60	60	50
Kansas City, Mo.	125	115	90	85	75	75	60
Leavenworth, Ks.	125	115	90	85	75	75	60
Madison, Ind.	95	85	70	65	60	60	50
Omaha, Neb.	125	115	90	85	75	75	60
Peoria, Ill.	95	85	70	65	60	60	50

The above are the rates at which freight will be carried from Pittsburgh, Allegheny, New Castle, Youngstown and Sharon, to the various points enumerated above.

BENEVOLENT EFFORT.

Twenty-Sixth Annual Report of the Ladies' Relief Association of Allegheny—The Work of Last Winter—What of the Present?

On April 2d, 1873, the Ladies' Relief Society of Allegheny held the last meeting of its twenty-sixth year. The time of closing was deferred a week or two that the society might adhere to its old custom of closing out of debt.

The winter had been a very trying one both to the recipients of charity and to the distributors of the bounty of the people of the city. So cold was it that coal had to be given at shorter intervals in some cases, and the supply extended later in the season than usual. Our good friend and helper, the "Brewer Fund," did not dispense to us quite as liberally as usual, owing no doubt to the fact that more calls were made upon it through other channels. We take this opportunity, however, to acknowledge the receipt from it of 122 coal orders.

There were many old, sick and infirm aided by our society, and our distributors, when they mention the feeling with which help was received, generally say that the people were grateful and appreciative. Intemperance is of course the cause of the greater part of the suffering we encounter. Deserted wives, widows, little children, the old and the sick, constitute the classes to whom we minister.

One visitor says of her district: "Many of them are good Christian people, nearly all trying to help themselves." Another says, April 1st: "All my people can now get work and support themselves except very old and sick." Another says at the same date: "Calls for aid have not been so urgent or numerous as the severity of the winter led me to expect. Most of the working classes are employed in the rolling mills, and the small amount of assistance required is probably due to the fact that constant employment has been given them during the last six months. When the men are thrown out of work by a suspension of the mills they almost invariably wander off to seek employment elsewhere, leaving the women and children a charge upon the charitable."

This charge we must accept as ours for the winter of '73 and '4, and according as we fulfil it, will the blessing promised to the liberal giver be ours or not.

We have reports from twenty of the twenty-seven districts visited in our city, and may reasonably suppose the average the same for all reported.

These reports give us a total of 378 visits made, 180 families assisted, comprising 149 widows 17 deserted wives 340 children; also distributed during the season 13,378 bushels of coal 12 pounds tea, 40 pounds coffee, 55 pounds sugar, 30 pounds rice, 1,305 pounds flour 11 pecks potatoes, 21 quarts beans 9½ pecks corn meal, 1 pound cocoa, 3 pounds soap, 2 loaves bread 23 quarts molasses 1 pound crackers, 186 pairs shoes 740 yards flannel, 337 yards calico, 276 yards muslin, 2 pounds yarn, 423 yards dress goods 1 blanket, 11 pairs stockings 3 yards ticking, 8¼ pounds cotton 3 comfortables, and also partly worn garments and shoes.

We expect to commence active work the first week in December, and call earnestly upon the good citizens of Allegheny for means to meet the great demand which will be made. We meet every Wednesday at 11 a. m. in the basement of Dr. Swift's church, where we shall be glad to receive donations of partly worn garments or shoes. Articles may also be handed to any of the officers or managers.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

MRS. R. D. THOMPSON, in account with Ladies' Relief Association of Allegheny, Dr.:

Nov., 1872. By cash subscription	$1,504 30
Ladies' subscriptions	632 22
General donations	91 40
Relief from Guardians of Poor	200 00
Monthly estates	20 00
Int. on Mrs. Patterson's bequest	60 00
and fortification fund	72 70
Fees and fines	2 23
Total	$2,502 85

Cr.

Nov., 1872. By cash paid coal bills	$1,410 01
By cash paid dry goods bills	544 43
By cash paid shoe bills	285 00
By cash paid grocery bills	186 39
By bash paid out by managers	17 02
By cash paid sexton	10 00
Total	$2,502 85

The Managers are: Mrs. Mary Herron, Vice Presidents, Mrs. F. R. Brunot and Mrs. R. S. Hays; Treasurer, Mrs. R. D. Thompson; Secretary, Mrs. A. P. Morrison; Managers, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Mellon, Mrs. Metcalf, Mrs. Mrs. Pointdexter, Mrs. Dalzell, Mrs. Cochran, Mrs. Sawyer, Mrs. Sanderson, Mrs. Hays, Mrs. McCandless, Mrs. Wade, Mrs. Hoag, Mrs. Cole, Miss Preston, Miss Hart, Miss Orr, Miss Blackstock, Miss Schwartz, Miss Morrison, Miss Ellis, Miss Herron, Miss Whitten, Miss Forsythe.

NEW IMPROVEMENT IN STONE PAVEMENTS.

The Owens' Patent Considered the Best Patented.

Letters of patent have been granted Mr. Thomas D. Owens, of our city, for an improvement in stone pavements which already bids fair to head the list of patent pavements. A fortnight ago a sample dab was put down the corner of Penn and Tenth streets, where there is as much, if not more, constant travel and heavy hauling as at any other point in the city, and has thus far proved a decided success. Although Mr. Owens has laid but one piece of his pavement yet its meritorious advantages are so apparent that he has already received requests from several of our principal cities to lay pavements in their places.

The improved pavement is made in the following way. Having excavated to the required depth the bottom is rolled with an ordinary roller of suitable weight, for the purpose of compactness. Then a bedding of [illegible] upon this bed is placed a layer of broken stone of suitable description and quality, which is laid in depth from six (6) to twelve (12) inches. This also is also rolled—upon which is placed a layer of fine sand ranging from three (3) to six (6) inches in depth. On this is placed thin flat stones set upon edge, and, after it is completed the interstices are thoroughly filled with a grout made of cement, lime, and sand or ashes. After grouting the intersices and surface. It is rendered smooth and even by pounding in the ordinary manner. This operation causes the lower edges of the top stones to be driven in the layer of sand and embedded there. The layer of sand in time becomes solidified by the cement and lime between the top stone working down into and uniting with it.

It will readily be seen that a pavement thus formed has the best structure of all the elements which are necessry for its preservation; is cheap in construction, and in a short time becomes extremely solid.

An inspection of Mr. Owens' sample piece would amply repay any who are interested in the paving of our streets. It is rapidly and surely growing into universal favor and we predict unbounded success to Mr. Owens in his new enterprise.

J. L.

Pittsburgh November 13, 1873.

THE RIVER COAL EXCHANGE.

Additional Action in Regard to the Obstruction of the Channel by Bridges.

A weekly meeting of the River Coal Exchange was held yesterday, John F. Dravo, Esq., in the chair *pro tem*. A. Lysle acted as secretary.

Mr. O'Neil, being a member of the committee which was to report on the Pan Handle bridge, stated that the committee called upon Mr. Dempster, the City Engineer, and he asked them to pass a resolution asking City Council to have the Engineer make a survey from the Monongahela bridge as far as lock No. 1, to see what obstructions are placed in the river below the low water line.

Mr. Lysle offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the above committee be requested to ask the City Council to have the survey made.

Mr. Rischer, from the Committee on the Newport Bridge, stated that the Committee was unable as yet to report.

Capt. Bailey requested the Secretary to read the memorial to the Coal Exchange, with extracts of the report of the United States Engineers on the Steubenville bridge to the United States Senate Committee, which was very favorable to the navigation of the Ohio, and condemned the railroad bridges as damaging to the navigation of the same and injurious to cheap transportation.

On motion of Mr. O'Neil the memorial was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Jos. A. Stone, the resolution passed at the last meeting in relation to the reduction of the price of mining coal and outside labor, was read for the benefit of those members of the Exchange who were not present at the last meeting.

Mr. Lysle asked that some regular price be made in the towing of coal.

Mr. Horner thought that the law of supply and demand governed the price of towing.

After some discussion and without coming to any conclusion on the matter, the Exchange adjourned.

Tribute of Respect.

Elsewhere we notice the death of Mr. James A. Costello, printer, for a long time past engaged upon this paper. A meeting of Typographical Union No. 7 was held in the COMMERCIAL composing room at five o'clock last evening, to take necessary action in the premises. In the absence of the President, of the Union, Mr. George Dabney, Vice President occupied the chair, with Mr. W. M. Wallace as Secretary.

After a statement of the object of the meeting a motion was made and carried, for the appointment of a committee on resolutions and to make arrangements for the funeral. Messrs. Onslow, Adams, McGuire, Sherry and Charlton were appointed the committee, by whom the following preamble and resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The membership of Typographical Union No. 7 has again been broken into by the fell destroyer, Death, this time taking from our active life our respected brother James A. Costello, therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Costello we have lost a valued friend and fellow craftsman, one whose many good qualities of head and heart bound him to us in affectionate regard.

Resolved, That Typographical Union No. 7 unite in thus publicly signifying their esteem for their late comrade and order that a record hereof be transmitted to the family of deceased.

It is further ordered that the Union attend the funeral in a body.

Remarks were made by a number of members of the craft, after which the meeting adjourned.

It will be seen by the notice elsewhere published that the funeral will take place at 2½ o'clock this afternoon.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The entire session was occupied yesterday in the trial of the case of Henry Tauszky vs. Joseph S. Finch & Co. As already stated, this is an action to recover damages in the sum of $10,000 for an alleged breach of contract. The plaintiff contracted to furnish the defendants, who are distillers, 3 and 75 100 gallons of proof spirits for every bushel of grain used, and for all above this amount he was to be paid five cents per gallon, and for all below he was to pay a like sum per gallon to the firm. Other conditions were stipulated in the agreement.

The contract was for the period of one year, but Tauszky was to place himself on trial for the term of one month, and if at the end of that time he should fail to produce an average of 3 75-100 gallons per bushel, Finch was given the power to dissolve the contract without further notice. The basis for settlements was to be the gauger's certificates, and the storekeeper's account of grain used. Tauszky commenced his work, but at the end of one week, he was called to his home in New York City, by the serious illness of one of his family. He left in charge a subordinate, and at the end of fourteen days, Finch became dissatisfied and dissolved the contract. The average number of gallons per bushel that had been produced that far was 3 5-100, and it is claimed on the trial, that it was impossible for Tauszky to have made up the deficiency during the residue of the month, even conceding the highest production that the testimony shows he ever made. The case went to the jury, and a verdict will be rendered this morning.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In this Court, sitting at Chambers, the assignee of Wm. P. Colwell, of Allegheny, bankrupt, presented his petition asking leave to finish incomplete work on the Gold Run certain goods at private sale. The petition was granted.

The report of the assignee of John Walter, of Luzerne county, relative to the sale of real estate, was presented and approved.

A process of attachment and monition was ordered against the propeller Monitor, on complaint of Wm. Tate, who claims that wages are due him.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

John P. White and Wife vs. Jno. Morford et al. Error to the Common Pleas Court of Greene county. Argued by Sayers for plaintiffs in error, and Buchanan contra.

H. A. Furman and D. M. Silveus, executors of Henry B. Silveus, deceased, vs. Wm. A. Porter et ux. Error to the Common Pleas of Greene county. Argued by Downey for plaintiffs in error, and E. M. Sayers contra.

Ephreus C. Myers vs. Wiliam Evans. Error to the Common Pleas Court of Greene county. Argued by Downey for plaintiff in error, and C. H. Black, contra.

Thomas H. Falls vs. George C. Reis. Error to the Common Pleas Court of Lawrence county. Argued by McMichael, Dana and Long for plaintiff in error, and D. B. and E. T. Kurtz, contra.

DECREE.

In the case of Allegheny City vs. the Pennsylvania Company et al., previously reported, the following decree was made by agreement by Judge Stowe, on motion of Messrs. Dalzell, Lough and J. D. Layng were filed: "Now to wit, November 18, 1873, this rule came on to be heard of petition of the city of Allegheny and the answers of the Pennsylvania Company, J. N. McCullough and J. Layng, whereupon the Court order and direct that the record be amended by making the city of Allegheny a plaintiff, and making the Pennsylvania Company as defendant, and that the residue of the rule be discharged without prejudice, and that the costs be paid by the said respondent."

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.

John I. Gow and J. N. Hannahan of Washington county, on motion of Alex. Wilson, Esq., and R. H. Lindsay, Nathaniel Ewing, Jr., Wm. Bailey and N. D. Boyd, Esqs., of Fayette county, on motion of W. H. Trayford were duly admitted and qualified to practice in this Court.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Lyman D. Gilbert, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth moved the Court for a writ of *quo warranto* against Dr. Hamilton, President of Medical College of Philadelphia, requiring them to answer by what right they exercise the functions of conferring college degrees diplomas, etc. This college, it is charged, has disgraced the State and brought the medical profession into disrepute by issuing "bogus diplomas." In the pending case the writ is by the Attorney General and his Deputy is for the purpose of depriving the college of its charter, if the faculty has been engaged in this disreputable business. The writ was made returnable in the Eastern District, and will be argued at Philadelphia.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

A verdict for defendant was rendered in the case of Belden vs. McClelland, vs. William McClelland, previously reported.

In the case of the Union Planing Mill, Sash and Door Manufacturing Company vs. Charles Schwarm, W. K. Vandergrift and D. J. Reid, an action in assumpsit, a settlement was made as to Schwarm, he being the only part served, and a decree was entered against him to date.

Defendant confessed judgment for costs in the case of Mary Spiedel vs. Jane Durr et ux.

Edward Daily vs. Patrick Brown. This was an action of trespass for injury to a lot of knitting machines which were on the premises of the defendants, and thrown out and broken. Jury out.

Jacob Boobyer vs. J. L. Rainbow. Action in assumpsit. Verdict for plaintiff $245 46.

W. J. Kane vs. J. R. McClelland & Co. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

68. Weiller & Ellis vs. Clinton.
69. Dalzell et al. vs. Bauer.
76. Altvater & Co. vs. Kenny.
77. Fleming vs. Rauschenecker.
79. McCord & Rigby vs. A. Stern, ex.
80. Reed & Co. vs. Koverman.
81. Wenzel Bros. vs. Moore.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett. Stove and Colder.

In the case of Cole vs. Cole, action in divorce, a decision in favor of Mrs. Cole, granting the divorce, was rendered by the jury.

The Baldwin-Rantz case of Mary Downey vs. Mary D. Noble, for the custody of a minor child of the relator, which she alleged was unlawfully restrained of her liberty, came up for argument, and after having been fully heard, an order was made remanding the child to the hands of the complainant; the respondents being directed to pay the costs.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

Suspension of the Bank—The Cashier Absconds—Creditors Safe,

The Nation (formerly the National) Trust Company, located on Penn avenue above Eleventh street, Ninth ward, failed to open yesterday morning and there was considerable excitement among the depositors and others interested, in consequence. The notice of the cause, as published elsewhere, was posted upon the door, and the intimation given that the cashier, Mr. Robert J. Greer had absconded caused all kinds of rumors to be circulated. From directors and stockholders we learn that Mr. Greer has not been seen since Saturday last when he attended to his duties as usual. So far as is known, school bonds to the amount of ten thousand dollars are missing, and these, it has been ascertained, were deposited and realized upon by Mr. Greer some days since. Further than this amount, no defalcation is known. Upon making inquiry at the residence of the missing cashier, in Allegheny, it was stated that he had gone to Cincinnati on business for the bank. The directors say, however, that the bank had no business there which would require personal attention.

In the uncertainty existing on account of the departure of Mr. Greer, the directors thought it their duty to have their creditors and themselves to close the bank until an investigation be had and the true status of affairs be arrived at. The books are now being examined and posted up, and as soon possible a full statement will be made. The capital stock of the bank is $100,000, with a surplus of $43,000, and in addition the stockholders are individually liable. There would seem no room to fear that the creditors of the concern will be fully paid, as some of our most substantial business men are interested.

One-third of the funds on hand of the company are deposited in the bank, but there is ample security in the shape of bonds, so that nothing will be lost. The amount is reported to be between $100,000 and $150,000, but the County Treasurer, Mr. Kilgore, declines to give the exact figures.

The directors of the bank have been making a noble fight since the outbreak of the panic to meet all demands, and it is to be regretted that they are compelled to close by a dishonest employee.

THE STEAM BOILER TESTS.

The Experiments to Commence To-day.

To-day the testing of steam boilers will take place on the Munhall farm, Monongahela river, under the supervision of the Government Commission. Should the weather prove favorable, no doubt the attendance of spectators will be very large.

The experiments will consist of the plates being ruptured by lowness of water, whilst the furnaces are being constantly fed by fuel. A sudden injection of cold water will then be inserted. This, in a measure, will determine whether a boiler can be ruptured as a [illegible] heal with the supply of water turned on quickly. Other experiments will follow, such as bursting by over pressure, &c., &c. Quite a number of scientific gentlemen from different parts of the country, are now in the city, all eager to gain some insight into the causes incident to the disastrous explosions which have, and are of daily occurrence in our land, spreading death and destrucion in our midst. One of the boilers to be tested is made of homo steel plates, the other by the United States brand of plates. Both are double riveted in the lateral seams, and all holes double riveted. They are built in a thorough and workmanlike manner by the celebrated Fort Pitt Steam Boiler Works, Messrs. C. W. C. Carroll & Co., of this city. The boilers built by this firm are proverbial for durability and strength. The experiments will continue for some days.

BENJAMIN AND THOMAS CLARK and Harvey Sampson are held to bail by Justice Berry, of McKeesport, for a hearing before Mayor Blackmore, on Saturday, on a charge of aggravated assault and battery preferred by Philip Zimmerman. It is alleged by the prosecutor, in his information before the Mayor, that when coming out of a saloon on the 15th, at McKeesport, he was attacked and severely beaten by the defendants.

Something for Letter-Writers.

Dreka's Dictionary Blotter, or combination of word-book and blotting-case, is one of the neatest and most useful things yet produced. It will be of wonderful help to the letter-writer when he or she is doubtful as to the spelling of a word, as a reference to a page of the book will show it at a glance, and save the trouble of hunting up the dictionary and looking after the bothersome noun or adjective. In addition to this there is a dictionary of synonyms, a list of common English christian names of men and women, a brief list of geographical names, a perpetual calendar, and a very nice blotting-case. The whole is handsomely bound, and sold at a reasonable price. Louis Dreka, Philadelphia, is the manufacturer. On sale at the bookstore of R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street.

The Duncan Will Case.

This famous case, on trial at Battle Creek, Michigan, has terminated in a failure of the jury to agree—ten voting to sustain the will as valid, and two holding out in favor of the contestant, a brother of the testator. Bishop Simpson is one of the executors, and was believed $80,000 by the deceased. There are other large bequests to various benevolent objects, and to friends of the testator. The estate is valued at about one million of dollars.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

R. BIDDLE ROBERTS, Esq., and wife, of Chicago, were in the city yesterday, on a visit to their friends.

THE report of a miners' riot on the line of the Connellsville Railroad is of a very doubtful character.

ASSISTANT City Engineer McRoberts, with a corps of surveyors, is at present engaged in locating a wharf for the South Side.

IT is respectfully submitted that, in the face of an impending war with Cuba, the burning of so much powder by Buffalo Bill and his compeers is injudicious.

JOHN CRADY, one of the "gallery gods," was arrested at the Academy of Music last evening, for spitting down upon the portion of the audience in the parquette. He will be attended to this morning by the Mayor.

THE Allegheny Police Committee met last evening, but transacted no business. The Mayor reported the capacity of the lock-up, but the committee resolved that it was the business of the Committee on City Property to attend to the matter.

WILLIAM DITMORE is awaiting a hearing, in the lock-up, on a charge of the larceny of thirteen shirts from Joseph Kismore. The accused maintains that he committed the theft so that he might be committed to the work house for the winter, as the latter is rather "thin," notwithstanding the hard times.

A COAL miner named Joseph Gallway was killed on Monday while at work in one of the mines of the Jefferson Coal Works, on the Monongahela river, this county, Jefferson township. A quantity of slate or "horse back" fell upon him while he was digging, and by the time he was extricated life was extinct. Deceased was unmarried and was about forty years of age.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* of the 17th inst. says: "In response to a communication from the City Commissioners relative to their duties in connection with the special election to be held for a convention to frame a new Constitution, City Solicitor Collis has prepared an opinion which is as able and exhaustive discussion of the powers of the convention. He holds that the convention having in various respects recognized the authority of the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the act of Assembly of April 11, 1872, defining its powers, cannot disregard that authority at defiance in other respects. In view of all the circumstances of the case, and the important questions involved, he suggests a conference with the members of the convention, in order that a plan may be agreed upon for the submission of the matter for judicial determination. The proposition is one so temperate and so eminently fair that no doubt may be acted upon. The whole subject is of such grave importance that no means of determining it rightly should be overlooked. It is simply a question of law to be settled, and the creditors of the concern will be fully paid, as some of our most substantial business men are interested.

General.

CONVENTION OF COLORED VOTERS.

NEW ORLEANS, November 18.—A convention of colored voters of Louisiana assembled yesterday at Mechanics' Institute. The object of the convention is to present through delegates the Louisana case to Congress.

Ex Congressman Nathan F. Dixon is talked of as the most probable successor of Senator Sprague in R. I. He is residing on his farm with distinction, in the lower house.

Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*, has declined a citizens' nomination for Mayor of Springfield, Mass.

The Great Chicago Exposition and the English Picture.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Yesterday was the last of the Chicago Exposition which has been almost as much a wonder as the rebuilding of the great city of which it has been a prominent feature. That any set of men could have covered five acres of ground, in eighty days, with any kind of a substantial building is wonderful, but that, in so short a space of time, they could have condensed, on so small a space, so much architectural ugliness, is still more astonishing. Outside it is nothing in particular, but inside it is unmistakably a very large, but not very well lighted barn. The agricultural implements, machinery, wagons, carriages, corn and pumpkins looked quite at home in it, but the splendid pianos, stoves, sewing machines, millinery, jewelry, &c., suggested the idea of a fire in the dwelling house, and temporary refuge. Still, the whole affair was a grand success, and is one of the proudest of American courage and industry, of which Americans may well be proud.

The art gallery contains many beautiful curiosities. The specimens of photolithography I have ever seen, some rare oil portraits, three of Ford's exquisite wood scenes, one of Berstadts huge canvases, with his peculiar misty manner, and a few pretty fireworks by Mary D. Noble, for the custody of a minor child of the relator, which she alleged was unlawfully restrained of her liberty, came up for argument, and after having been fully heard, an order was made remanding the child to the hands of the complainant; the respondents being directed to pay the costs.

In point of execution it is a masterly thing, but like everything else in this country, the figure representing the United States is superb. Large, square-headed, calm, strong, gentle, sensible; and one accepts the moccasin as the only suitable covering for anything so good, even shoe. Brittania is also a noble figure, but here the merit of the conception ends.

Allegory is an entanglible thing and occupies a wide and rather indefinable field; but it is subject to some laws, and when an artist undertakes to convey, by tongue, pen or pencil, the picture in his own mind to that of others, he should be sure that he has a clear portrait, in some one aspect of that idea, of which it is the shadow. Chicago was a large city, granting that she embraced Illinois and half of Lake Michigan, but she never was as large as the United States, or even as Great Britain. Her narrow three year of life to the last hour did not give her equal dimensions, so that representing the three figures as of equal size is a mistake.

Moreover, in her darkest hour, she never lay helpless at the feet of the United States and Great Britain. She never lay down a moment, even for needed rest, much less fell up this limp fashion, to be supported like a fine lady in a fainting fit. Neither was she naked, at any time, for the sixtieth part of an hour. Before the fire she was clothed with prosperity, and when it was torn from her struggling grasp, she manufactured, in the twinkling of an eye, a stout rough and ready mantle of faith and hope, and with it covered her girls of a resolute purpose, and had girded herself in it before the United States or Britain reached her with their much-needed and welcome aid.

So, as Chicago and her sisters usually, metaphorically or allegorically as large as Great Britain or the United States, never was naked or limp and helpless at their feet, the picture is neither historically, metaphorically or allegorically true. Then, as the artist has chosen the external forms of women, in which to clothe his idea, he was bound to have respect to their internal traits, and there are not three totally decent women in the two countries, he professes to represent, who could, foreign to the customs of the age that sorrow, pain and misfortune should ever present themselves in the guise of a woman minus clothes; but if such a case could occur, and, two women came to the rescue, no matter how fast they ran, they would know a long way off what was first to be done, and would have off their shawls and mantles before they reached her, and cover her before they touched her.

The man who could imagine a woman, loosely and voluminously robed, sitting calmly on a rock, with both hands supporting on her knee the head and shoulders of another woman perfectly nude, while a third, even more gorgeously and superabundantly attired, knelt and peered curiously on the recumbent figure, as if taking an anatomical survey, must know even less than most men of womanly character ann instinct.

The picture adds one more proof to an already overwhelming array of evidence, that modern art is but servile imitation of the ancient Greek school, and a miserable affectation of old Greek tastes. The divinities of Athens ran about the world without clothes, and in her climate her people naturally and constantly appeared in loose or very scant drapery. Her artists were therefore true to the life and their time in clothing their poetic conceptions in the nude, or semi-nude figures with which faith and daily intercourse made them familiar; but when the artists of the rigorous climate of Britain and America, in this age of spindles, drape their abstract nouns in undraped concrete human forms, they simply themselves parvenues, the vulgar and slavish imitators of an aristocracy of genius from which nature excludes them.

For the lion and the eagle, the responsibility rests on the people who have chosen such national emblems. Three women alone in a desert place with a huge lion! One wonders what would happen if he got hungry or angry while those white limbs lie so temptingly near, and thinks of all the tame lions which have bitten the heads off their keepers and trainers for life. For the eagle, which seems to have had his dinner, and to have less, if possible, interest in anything, than is shown by his lionine majesty, does yet recall the three black crows who sat on a tree discussing commissary matters, and suggests the question as to what he might think of the eyes of those three unprotected females as a tit-tit at supper-time.

The picture is very large and very fine. It is valuable as an expression of international good feeling, but it would have been well had it taken some other form than this.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

618 West Monroe street, Chicago.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

JOLIET, ILL., November 18, 1873.

The Joliet Iron and Steel Mill commenced paying off on the 15th, disbursing nearly thirty thousand dollars, and double that amount will be paid to the men this week. The mills are in full operation, turning out two hundred and fifty tons of iron and steel rails daily. The company do not apprehend any difficulty in running during the winter.

HAYWARD & RADCLIFF,
Editors Joliet *Sun*.

Silver is rapidly supcreseding scrip at Norristown.

All departments of the Jefferson Iron works at Steubenville, are now in full blast.

A portion of Messrs. E. & G. Brooke's iron works at Birdsboro, Berks county, has stopped for repairs.

The machinery for the Quaker City Iron works is to be moved from Richmond to Indianapolis.

The Constitution Glass Works of Brooklyn, employing 400 hands, have reduced the working hours one-third.

The Green Bay (Wis.) iron furnace is running full time, and turning out about twenty tons of pig per day.

The extensive iron works of the Messrs. Weimer, at Lebanon, Pa., will shortly be put in full operation again.

A large firm in Oil City have reduced the rents of their property twenty-five per cent., and the tenants are exceeding glad.

The Lehigh Valley Iron Company, whose works are at Coplay, will pay its employees in cash on about the 20th inst., as usual.

The cotton mills in South Easton, Pa., are running three days a week, and the rolling mill in the same place closed on Saturday.

The reduction of wages by the Boston nail manufacturers concern a yearly business of six millions, and of course a large number of men.

The number of bricks manufactured in Pottstown during the past year, according to the statements of the parties engaged in the business, was 3,021,000.

Owing to the crisis, the Wilcox Tanning and Lumber Company, of Elk county, has suspended work. This company has the largest tannery in the world.

Fairchance furnace, Fayette county, has sufficient stock on hands to last till the holidays, when it is expected it will blow out, if times do not improve.

The iron trade in the Shenango valley does not present a very flattering condition at this time. Of the thirty-two furnaces, fourteen are in blast and eighteen out.

Business at the Superior Foundry, at Ishpeming, Mich., is very brisk, some of the mine owners taking advantage of the dull times to make needed repairs to their machinery.

A Committee of the Philadelph